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Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1981-82

Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources

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Saskatchewan
Tourism and
Renewable
Resources

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Photo by Larry Racicot

Introduction

The major objectives of the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources are:

To administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters to ensure the co-ordinated use of all lands, waters and renewable resources;

To encourage on lands and waters a wide variety of accessible outdoor recreation opportunities, and the identification and conservation of unique or representative physical, biological, cultural and historical features;

To ensure the quality and accessibility of available renewable resources, and

To promote and develop Saskatchewan's tourism resources and to ensure the orderly growth of tourism opportunities in balance with the province's renewable resources.

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Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable C. Irwin McIntosh,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith the 1981-82 Annual Report of the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources.

These past twelve months have been an interesting and active period for the staff of Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources. A number of initiatives were undertaken which will have significant future implications on tourism, recreation and resource management in our province.

A significant land use agreement was made during 1981-82 between the Governments of Canada and Saskatchewan. After sixteen years of negotiations, we signed an agreement to establish the Grasslands National Park in the Killdeer-Val Marie area of southwest Saskatchewan. When it reaches full proposed size, the park will encompass a minimum of 259 square kilometres of unique geography.

The Forestry Branch had another extremely active year. Over seven and one-half million trees were planted in the province. But the main focus of Department staff for the second year in a row was fighting forest fires. A winter of little snowfall followed by summer droughts generated the worst forest fire season in history. Nearly 1.13 million hectares of forest were burned and the cost of fire suppression approached $23 million. High praise has to be given to the many Department staff and private citizens who assisted in the fire suppression operations.

Golden Green, a new program for senior citizens, began in the summer of 1981. It offered seniors the opportunity to take one and three-day trips to Saskatchewan's provincial parks where recreation and leisure activities were arranged for them. The trips departed from seven cities in the province.

Heritage Marshes will be established at Ponass Lake, Thunder Creek, Chaplin, Cheal and Foam Lakes as the result of an agreement reached between Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources and Ducks Unlimited with assistance from the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, the Nature Conservancy of Canada and the Saskatchewan Natural History Society. This $8 million project, which is receiving majority funding from Ducks Unlimited, will be a major step forward for conservation of waterfowl in the province.

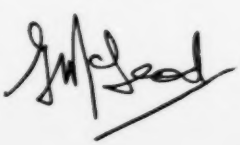
A Fisheries Enhancement Program aimed at the improvement of existing fisheries and the rehabilitation of destroyed fisheries to permit greater use of the resource was undertaken. Included were resource management studies related to the sport fishing program; fish stocking, and the expansion of the lakeside rearing pond program.

A new brochure "Welcome to Winter" was produced and mailed to 57,000 homes across the province to promote all winter recreation opportunities and sites in Saskatchewan. The brochure listed all publicly and privately operated recreation facilities and gave information related to each including the deluxe winterized accommodation in Duck Mountain, Greenwater and Cypress Hills Provincial Parks. Department personnel spent one week conducting media interviews across the province to promote winter recreation in Saskatchewan.

Many wildlife species in southern Saskatchewan were threatened by the severe winter of 1981-82. The Wildlife-Landowner Assistance Program purchased feed for 27,000 white-tailed deer and several thousand upland game birds for an emergency feeding program. Much gratitude must go to the approximately 1,500 volunteers, including many members of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, who did the feeding.

These, sir, are only a few highlights from the great number of activities occurring within the Department over a very busy year. The staff of Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources fulfill many roles that impact on a significant number of the residents of this province, and the information on the pages which follow will present a more in-depth view of their activities.

Sincerely yours,



George McLeod, Minister
Saskatchewan Tourism
and Renewable
Resources.

Deputy Minister's Transmittal

To the Honourable George McLeod,
Minister of Saskatchewan Tourism
and Renewable Resources

Sir:

I respectfully submit this Annual Report for the year ending March 31, 1982.

The first year under the new organizational structure has proceeded smoothly and reports contained herein will demonstrate the broad range of activities in which the new and existing branches have been involved.

Major emphasis continued toward increasing public awareness of the year-round recreational opportunities which exist in our provincial parks. A wide range of programs, leisure and sporting activities were offered to satisfy both summer and winter recreation needs. Summer accommodation within the parks continued to experience high demands, and there was excellent public response to the new winterized accommodations in Cypress Hills, Duck Mountain and Greenwater Provincial Parks.

A major in-province promotional thrust aimed at increasing awareness of Saskatchewan travel, leisure, and recreation opportunities was launched in the spring to encourage Saskatchewan residents to travel within their own province.

Saskatchewan's seven travel regions continued to play a role in tourism development in the province. To assist them in their efforts total grants of $170,000 were presented to them by the Department. In addition, the Saskatchewan Farm Vacations Association received $11,800 while several northern outfitters received a total of $7,500.

Saskatchewan's regional park system continued to expand its operations. In the fiscal year under review, the regional parks system received grants of approximately $2 million from the Department for capital and maintenance expenditures.

The various resource branches of the Department had an extremely active year in 1981-82. The summer and early fall of 1981 saw the worst forest fire damage in Saskatchewan's history. Fire fighting crews fought an endless series of fires non-stop from May to mid-October.

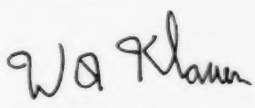
Wildlife Branch and Ducks Unlimited reached an agreement to establish a Heritage Marsh Program. Aimed at preserving wetland habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife and reducing crop depredation by waterfowl, the Program will acquire and protect the five most important marshes in Saskatchewan over the next five years.

Fisheries Branch stocked 191 waters with nearly 10.1 million fry. In addition, a number of Saskatchewan lakes were investigated to assess their potential for use as lakeside rearing ponds.

Work was begun on the development of new forestry, tourism and fisheries policies.

Department personnel continue to demonstrate strong capabilities and provide excellent service to the public in the performance of their duties and should be commended.

Sincerely yours,



William A. Klassen
Deputy Minister.

Financial Statement

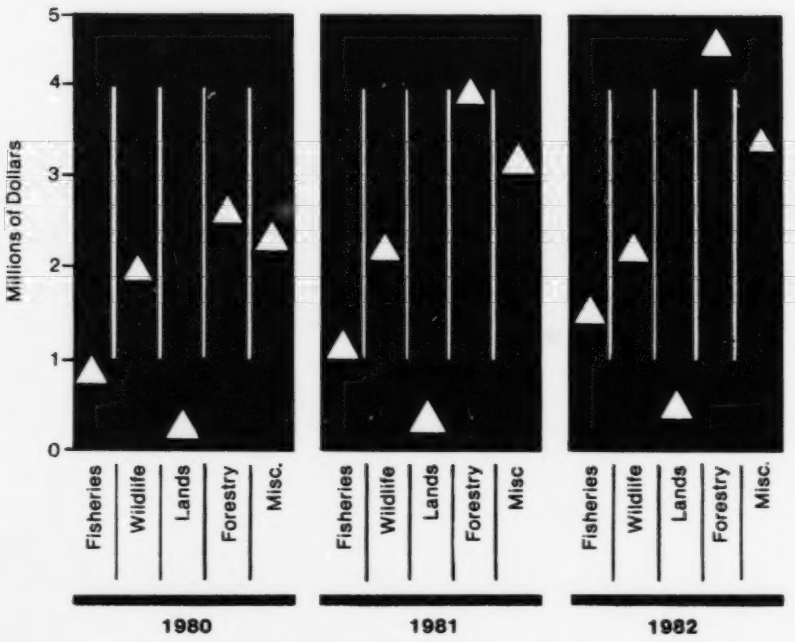
Receipts and Disbursements

Total Disbursements	$37,199,509
Total Receipts	10,498,772
Excess of Disbursements over Receipts	$26,700,737

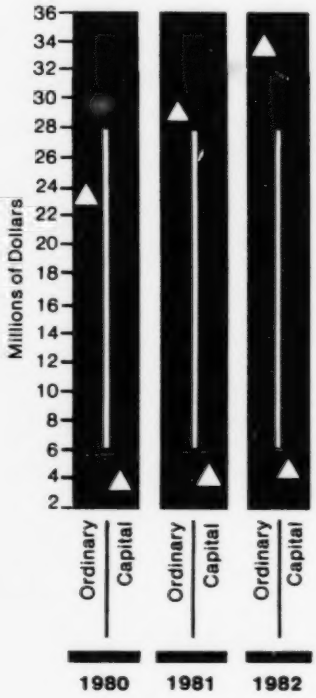
	1980	1981	1982
Receipts			
Fisheries	$ 723,544	$ 1,098,602	$ 1,108,373
Wildlife	1,815,962	2,403,818	2,419,977
Lands	108,738	90,500	102,637
Parks and Recreation	*	*	*
Forestry	3,848,725	3,261,288	2,978,653
Miscellaneous	2,549,834	2,691,635	3,889,132
Total	$ 9,046,803	$ 9,545,843	$10,498,772
Disbursements			
Ordinary	$24,075,221	$29,801,724	$34,304,632
Capital	2,393,212	2,672,049	2,894,877
Total	$26,468,433	$32,473,773	$37,199,509
Saskatchewan Heritage Fund		$1,114,122	
Total		$1,114,122	

*Under the Commercial Advance Account

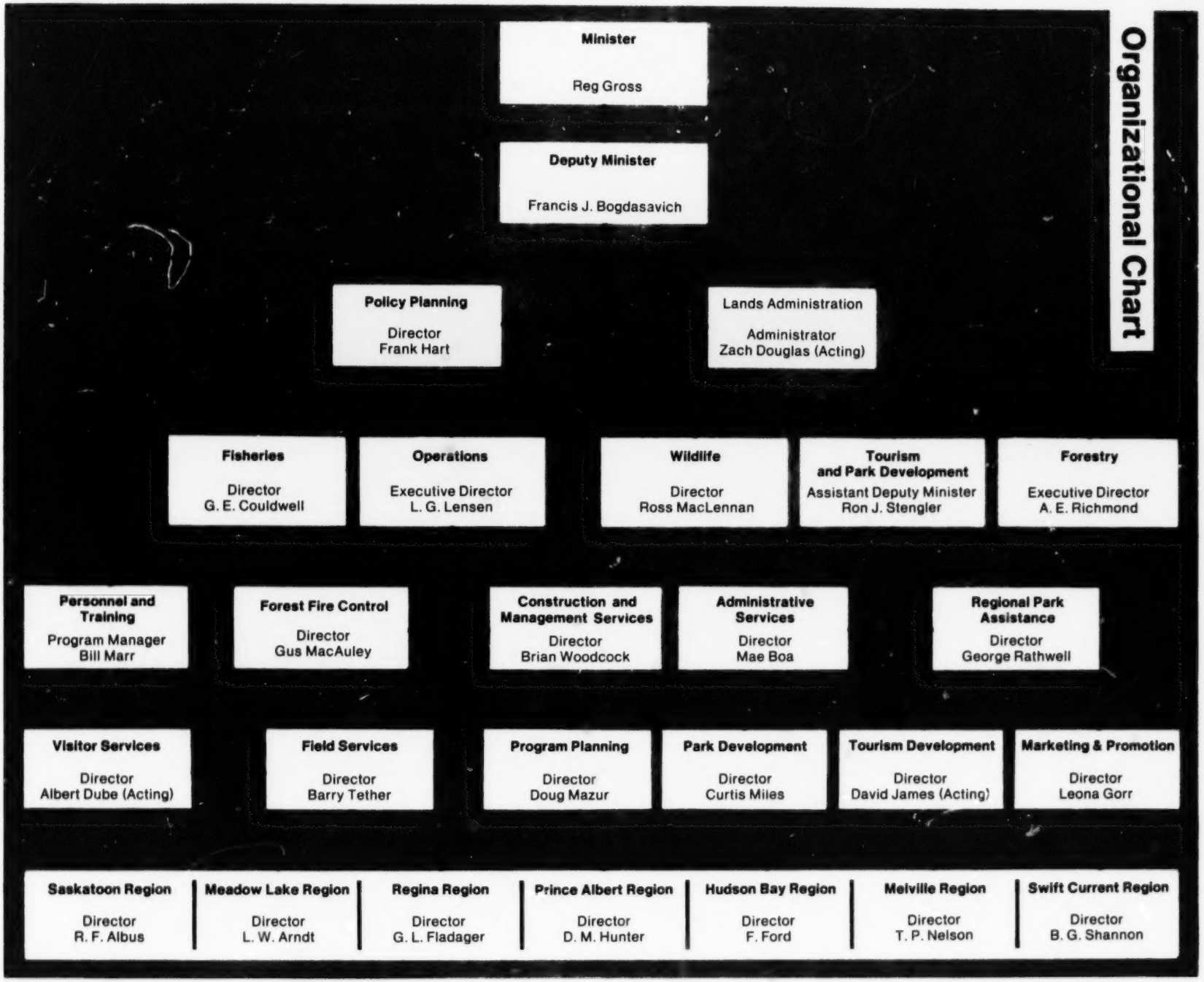
Receipts



Disbursements



Organizational Chart



Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources Organization

Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources is composed of three resource management branches — **Fisheries, Forestry** and **Wildlife** — two major divisions — **Tourism and Park Development** and **Operations** — and several branches offering specialized support or administrative services.

The **Policy Planning Branch** facilitates the development of long-range policies related to parks, tourism, fisheries, wildlife and forestry. It assesses the allocation of resources, identifies alternatives and evaluates current programs.

The **Lands Administration Branch** is responsible for all lands administered, acquired and leased by the Department and acts as a service unit to various branches.

The **Forestry Branch** is responsible for establishing and planning programs to ensure continual production and wise utilization of the province's timber resource.

The **Wildlife Branch** is responsible for the management and conservation of wildlife for the benefit and use of the citizens of Saskatchewan.

The **Fisheries Branch** plays roles in conservation, habitat preservation and resource education as well as developing fish stocks, fishing opportunities and the promotion of economic benefits from undeveloped fish resources.

The **Operations Division** is responsible for the field delivery of Department programs including operation of Provincial Parks, campgrounds and recreation areas, delivery of fisheries and wildlife programs and support of forest management and protection programs. It oversees the Department's seven administrative regions with headquarters at Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay, Melville, Swift Current, Saskatoon and Regina. The division includes the following four branches:

The **Visitor Services Branch** oversees activities associated with recreation, interpretation, aquatic and other related Provincial Park programs, as well as commercial operations and lease management. Development and management of the Commercial Advance Account falls under this branch.

The **Construction and Management Services Branch** is responsible for the following project engineering functions: project management, structural and sanitary engineering design, building construction, site design and development and technical assistance to other branches.

The **Forest Fire Control Branch** provides co-ordinated service in purchasing equipment for forest protection and development and the control of forest fires.

Field Services Branch provides conservation education and regulatory control related to renewable resource management; operates five tourist information centres, and maintains and operates a variety of parks, campgrounds, recreation and roadside picnic sites in 45 districts south of the Northern Administration District.

The **Tourism and Park Development Division's** objectives are to develop improved tourism and recreation facilities and services and to promote maximum utilization of the Province's tourism facilities. It includes the following branches:

The **Program Planning Branch** develops program plans for Provincial Parks, recreation sites and Department administered resource lands. It analyzes the feasibility and social, economic and environmental impact of new program ideas as they relate to parks and resource lands. The research and evaluation section brings together all research and data collection formerly done by the individual branches. It establishes, maintains and updates a data base for use by all branches, and initiates and co-ordinates field research and computer work for the Department.

The **Park Development Branch** is responsible for the planning and development of all Provincial Parks including accommodation, recreation service and other facilities. This involves projects from their initial concept and design, to feasibility studies, to selection of designers and construction managers, to monitoring construction.

The **Marketing and Promotion Branch's** major objective is to increase people's awareness and utilization of outdoor recreation opportunities and the province's tourism attractions, facilities and services, as well as people's awareness of and co-operation in renewable resource management. The objectives are met through a program of advertising, design and production of print and audio/visual materials, public relations and sales promotion to special interest groups, an extensive travel information service to the public, and communication of up-to-date information relating to Department programs to the media.

The **Regional Park Assistance Branch** administers grants to the Regional Park Authorities throughout the province.

The goals of the **Tourism Development Branch** are the orderly development of tourism in Saskatchewan and the reduction of the provincial tourism deficit. These are accomplished through the development of complementary public/private sector structures for planning, development and marketing of tourism; the development of long-range tourism plans, and, the creation of new tourism initiatives.

The **Administrative Services Branch** provides a variety of centralized services in the administrative field to Department program and operation branches.

The **Personnel and Training Branch** provides personnel management services to line managers in the Department in the form of staffing, classifications, staff relations, personnel services and training and development programs.

Regional Operations

Greenwater Provincial Park

Regional Operations

Regional Operations consists of seven geographic regions south of the Northern Administration District. The Division is responsible for the field delivery of department programs including operation of the provincial parks and recreation sites; education and regulatory duties relative to fisheries, wildlife, lands and forest management and protection programs and public relations and information dissemination in support of tourism.

Regional personnel are responsible for the operation of such facilities as golf courses, downhill ski areas, stores, rental cabins, recreation halls, and trail systems and provide a variety of programs including security, recreation and resource education in provincial parks and recreation areas.

Construction and Management Services Branch

Construction and Management Services Branch provides engineering assistance and construction management services to the regions; structural and sanitary engineering design, drafting and other technical services to other branches; contract administration and budget management services for the division. Management of the Forest Protection and Development Advance Account is the responsibility of this branch.

Engineering and Drafting

Design plans and tender documents were completed on a number of major projects including:

- a fire hall for Moose Mountain Provincial Park;
- the bath changehouse and sewage holding tank at Bird's Point Recreation Site;
- modern cabin renovations at Duck Mountain Provincial Park;
- a water supply pumphouse/treatment plant for the Visitor Reception Centre at Danielson Provincial Park and for Douglas Provincial Park;
- recreation hall renovations at Greenwater Lake Provincial Park
- an entry kiosk at Meadow Lake Provincial Park;
- preparation and distribution of a facilities standards manual and an operations and maintenance manual for provincial parks.

As well as the various mechanical, structural, and architectural plans prepared for the foregoing major projects and other interbranch programs, drafting services were also provided to other branches including Visitor Services, Park Development, Program Planning, Administrative Services, Fisheries and Wildlife.

Well Program

Three existing wells were serviced, twelve new wells were constructed and nineteen test holes were drilled for exploration.

Technical Assistance to Regional Parks

A modified program was continued to provide the regional parks with technical advice, plans, and specifications for design and construction of various buildings and facilities.

Program Liaison with Other Departments

This branch represented the department on interdepartment programs which included the Qu'Appelle Operations Board, the Department of Government Services Capital Development Program, the Department of Highways and Transportation Tourist Facility Program, and the Department of Mineral Resources Energy Conservation Program.

Building Construction

Liaison continued with the Department of Government Services on department building projects such as a campground service building at Saskatchewan Landing and the administration building at Meadow Lake Provincial Park.

New liaison during 1981/82 included the forest fire control building at the Nisbet Complex in Prince Albert and the renovations to the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Hatchery.

Forest Protection and Development Advance Account

The majority of the equipment purchased under the Advance Account was operated by the regions for forest protection and development projects.

The two tandem tree spades first put into operation during 1980/81 continued to operate this year. Approximately 613 trees were moved and transplanted during the season at various provincial parks, campgrounds, etc. In the Regional Parks, approximately 198 trees were transplanted.

Licencing and Approval

Construction and Management Services Branch is responsible for applying to obtain the appropriate licences or approvals necessary under the provincial statutes governing the following facilities that the department owns and operates.

Facilities/Projects	Applications on Record with Licencing/ Approving Agency 1980/81	1981/82
a) Surface water control projects (dams, reservoirs, etc.)	52	61
b) Ground water projects (wells)	120	143
c) Sewage treatment works (lagoons, treatment plants)	N/A	12
d) Water treatment plants	N/A	2
e) Dry waste disposal sites	N/A	5

Forest Fire Control Branch

Forest Fire Control Branch provides central services from the Provincial Forest Fire Control Centre located at Prince Albert to this Department and to the Department of Northern Saskatchewan for forest fire prevention, detection and suppression. Aircraft contracting and utilization, equipment supply, technical service, staff training and operation of the control centre are responsibilities of this branch.

Saskatchewan experienced a second record year in terms of numbers of fires and acreage burned. The 1981-82 year far exceeded any other year in the province's history in terms of forest fire severity. The severe fire season was a result of drastically reduced snowfall in all areas during the preceding winter and abnormal periods of hot, dry weather which carried the fire season into the month of October.

The first serious fires occurred in early May, the last in mid-October, and firefighters were engaged without a break throughout this period. Despite the volatile situation, only one incidence of threat to a community occurred. During the first week of August the community of Michel Village, near Buffalo Narrows, appeared to be in danger. Department of Northern Saskatchewan field staff organized an evacuation of the community; however, the fire was contained before any damage to the community was done and residents were allowed to return after five days. Assistance from the military was provided at Michel Village in the form of a "Chinook" helicopter which airlifted a swamp tractor to the site for use on the fire line. Ontario and Manitoba provided additional fire bombers for a two week period in June, and Alberta loaned the province hand tools for 500 men.

Air Attack

Two teams comprised of provincially owned Tracker aircraft and Beech Baron 55 (1 per team) were leased from the Department of Northern Saskatchewan Air Services Division. These aircraft operated from five bases situated at Prince Albert, La Ronge, Hudson Bay, Meadow Lake and Buffalo Narrows.

Three provincially owned PBY 5A aircraft were utilized throughout the period and operated mainly in the Precambrian Shield area where a water supply is always close.

The Trackers provided initial action on 200 individual fires and delivered 2 764 000 litres of chemical fire retardant. The Canso actioned 119 individual fires and delivered 15 362 000 litres of water.

Five contract helicopters were utilized throughout the fire season, and the province drew on private industry to charter an additional 75 machines. The total number of machines utilized on any one day varied from 5 to 31.

Training

Three in-house classroom suppression courses were held this year. Forty-four candidates attended these courses.

Thirteen courses were conducted in the field including basic initial attack, foreman, observer and Aerial Ignition Device use.

One hundred and sixty-seven government personnel and one hundred and seventeen from outside government attended these courses.

Saskatchewan also provided a co-dean for the Canadian Committee on Forest Fire Control Instructor Training Course at Antigonish, Nova Scotia and an instructor/monitor for the Ontario course at Orillia.

Visitor Services Branch

Visitor Services Branch provides expertise, services and support to the parks in detailed development of accommodation services, hospitality, recreation, aquatics and interpretive programs, as well as commercial operations and lease management. Development and management of the Commercial Advance Account falls under this branch.

Park Programs

Summer

Recreation and interpretive staff were employed on a seasonal basis to plan and implement programs and maintain program facilities.

Aquatics Program

Over 108,000 visitors utilized the pools and waterfront areas during July and August. The aquatic staff provided public education, skill development and an emergency service in, on and around the water.

Swimming instruction was given to 5,508 people. Canoeing programs at Meadow Lake and Moose Mountain Provincial Parks had 2,187 participants. Instruction in sailing and board sailing clinics were given throughout the Park System.

The Boating Safety Team was sponsored co-operatively with the Canadian Red Cross, Transport Canada and the R.C.M.P. Two hundred and eleven small craft received a courtesy check to familiarize the public with regulations and equipment requirements for safe boating.

Interpretive Program

Interpretive leaders provided cultural and natural history programs to visitors through first-hand involvement with the environment, including nature hikes, astronomy, junior naturalist programs, and evening presentations.

During May and June over 6,000 school students participated in interpretive programs in 10 provincial parks and Condie Wildlife Refuge. Over 20,000 visitors were involved in programs in nine parks during July and August.

Natural History Notes were produced for five parks. Eight provincial parks have nature trails with signage and publications.

Recreation Program

25,500 park visitors participated in programs in 6 parks, including clinics in tennis, archery, camping, raku pottery and photography.

Golden Green Wednesday Seniors Park Tours

2,033 senior citizens participated in one-day tours to five provincial parks and 311 visited 3 provincial parks on multi-day tours. Special programs were developed by Recreation Supervisors in the parks.

Winter

Winter recreational pursuits continue to become increasingly popular. An expanded winter recreation program was undertaken.

Programs

Over 3,000 people participated in a variety of winter programs in the provincial parks. The program included cross-country ski clinics, snowmobile safety clinics and "Snofest", a one-day winter festival held in each park.

Facilities

A winter recreation facility survey was undertaken. Winter trail systems are classified into three activities: cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and snowshoeing. Trail Fact Sheets were prepared and a major trail construction and upgrading program was initiated. A new trail signage system was developed and implemented.

Trail upgrading and signage occurred at Cypress Hills Provincial Park, Duck Mountain Provincial Park, Buffalo Pound Provincial Park and Blackstrap Recreation Site.

A long-term development priority plan was developed. Trail systems with brochures and signage have been developed in 11 parks.

Alpine Skiing

Blackstrap, Cypress Hills and White Track were operational in 1981-82. The Canadian Ski Patrol provided first aid and rescue services at the ski areas.

Commercial Operations

Thirty-nine commercial leases were issued to private operators for 55 types of facilities including: stores, food services, service stations, boat rentals, riding stables, accommodation, and ski pro shops.

Field Services Branch

Field Services Branch oversees the Department's seven administrative regions with headquarters at Meadow Lake, Prince Albert, Hudson Bay, Melville, Swift Current, Saskatoon and Regina. A total of 45 district offices have been established within the seven regions.

The branch is the program delivery arm for Operations Division offering programs relating to tourism promotion, parks and recreation development and resource management. In addition, the branch is responsible for enforcement of park and resource laws.

The Regions

Meadow Lake Region

During the year under review, a new sewage dump station was installed in the Centre Campground at Battlefords Park. The Jumbo Beach bath changehouse was renovated and the campground expansion at Stabler Point, Loon Lake was completed.

At Meadow Lake Park, the Corrections Camp water supply system was improved. A new pumphouse was built at Kimball Lake Campground and construction was started on the Greig Lake Campground expansion. Two kilometres of road were rebuilt and gravelled at Greig Lake Subdivision, street lights were installed at Lac des Iles Subdivision, and seven spans on Cold River Bridge were reconstructed.

Melville Region

To meet the heavy demand for winter recreation, 18.6 kilometres of additional cross-country ski trails were constructed at Duck Mountain Provincial Park. Thirteen campsites were electrified at Churchbridge and street lights were installed at Langenburg campsite, both on the Yellowhead route.

Two rental cabins were completely upgraded and modernized and extensive landscaping was completed at the condominiums and administration office at Duck Mountain.

Firehall construction commenced at Moose Mountain and a joint project with the village of Kenosee Lake to construct a sewage lagoon with force main was undertaken.

A cindercrete bath changehouse facility was constructed at the Bird Point Recreation Site on Round Lake.

Officers in the Melville region made 107 rural municipality contacts and attended over 140 public meetings and media appearances in the last year.

The severe winter resulted in the implementation of an Emergency Wildlife Feeding Program in the southeast. Some 305 depredation complaints were investigated; 86 feeders were constructed and distributed; 5 262 tonnes of special pellets were purchased and distributed to feed approximately 27,000 deer.

Fourteen additional Wildlife Development Fund parcels were purchased, bringing the total to 88, covering 8,075 hectares.

Hudson Bay Region

The three Hudson Bay plants and sawmill at Carrot River harvested roughly 792 876 cubic metres of wood, representing approximately $37,000,000 in value. Lumber markets remained very poor during the year and effected shutdowns of local plants, reduced operating hours, and reduced bush and mill production.

Eight applications were received for Wildrice Development on 2 000 hectares of water area. There is increased public interest in the development of this resource.

Snowfalls were light and resulted in good winter conditions for wildlife; as a result the Wildlife Landowner Assistance Program received test case projects only. Fences were constructed around haystacks in the Preeceville and Clemenceau areas, and a feeding station was located in Greenwater Provincial Park as an intercept for elk.

Region staff co-operated and worked with Mutual of Omaha in the filming of moose capture techniques and the telemetry study. The Region worked with Red Earth and Shoal Lake Reserves in identifying the development of the Sipanik Fur Lease in an effort to increase muskrat production.

Rental units were made available to the public in Greenwater Provincial Park on a year round basis and public response was encouraging in terms of park use in the winter. One thousand five hundred and eleven snowmobile user days and 264 cross-country ski days were recorded.

Prince Albert Region

The Region experienced a moderate to high forest fire season in 1981. Sixty-three fires were "actioned" which consumed 376.5 hectares of protected land — of which 28.7 hectares were merchantable timber. Losses were kept to a minimum due to the initial attack capabilities of the six strategically based Initial Attack Crews. Tower and aircraft surveillance resulted in early detection, and retardant bombing aircraft and Regional heavy equipment rounded out an efficient forest fire control program.

More emphasis was placed on Public Education-Extension. Regional staff attended 33 R.M. Council meetings; visited 18 classrooms; issued 17 newspaper releases; made seven radio appearances; addressed 31 meetings and attended another 72 public meetings.

Capital projects carried out during the fiscal year included:

- Construction of a boat launch and parking lots at Noble's Point and Anderson Point
- Carrying out of a "dead head" removal on Tobin and Cowan Lakes where approximately 3,410 logs were removed and burned
- Installation of pumpout tanks at numerous recreation areas
- Construction of a 200-man fire cache and helicopter pad at the Nisbet Complex
- Installation of prefab facilities which included steel gates, tables, toilets, bale feeders, live bear traps and ski trail groomers
- Construction of access, parking and landscaping at Fisher Creek day use area
- Construction of a maintenance shop at Grassy Lake
- Widening and gravelling of West Side Road at Candle Lake
- Renovation of staff residences.

Regina Region

Wood bison introduced to the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park several years ago have adapted well and continue to reproduce at an excellent rate. Wood bison are an endangered species.

Phase 4 of a 5 phase capital development program was completed at the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park.

Fenced and irrigated softwood tree nurseries at Rowan's Ravine, Echo Valley and Buffalo Pound Parks established to accomplish long-term afforestation programs at these locations are developing well with little or no winter kill.

A second fish rearing pond was established at Rowan's Ravine with evidence of good reproduction.

White Track Ski Area, Wascana Trails snowmobile area and cross-country ski trails at Echo Valley Park had a good season with an abundance of snow.

Saskatoon Region

Saskatoon regional staff responded to 111,376 requests for Saskatchewan travel and resource information in 1981-82, thus surpassing the 100,000 mark for the first time.

Blackstrap Recreation Site experienced its earliest ski opening ever aided by a new snowmaking machine and a new snow grooming vehicle. The cross-country ski trails at Blackstrap were also improved, with further clearing completed.

Douglas Provincial Park bath changehouse was opened to the public in August 1981. This project included the construction of a pumphouse, and the extension of the water and sewage systems.

A new pumphouse and water storage tank as well as additional campground lighting were installed at Pike Lake Provincial Park.

A major campground expansion and upgrading program was completed at the Humboldt Historic Site, providing 12 campsites. Upon completion of this project, the administration of the site was turned over to the town of Humboldt by joint agreement.

The 50th Anniversary of Saskatchewan's Provincial Parks was honoured by motorcoach tours for senior citizens. 741 seniors took advantage of special one-day programs to Pike Lake Provincial Park.

Swift Current Region

Travel and resource information requests during the year under review totalled 149,234.

A large amount of snow in the region resulted in 629 Fur Export Licences issued which is an increase over the last fiscal year.

In Cypress Hills Provincial Park, 15 cabins were winterized and modernized for occupancy on May 21, 1981. Seven kilometres of cross-country ski trails were developed in the Park. An extensive planning and feasibility study was done on upgrading and park development in the Cypress Hills area.

At Saskatchewan Landing Provincial Park, 48 additional sites were constructed as well as a new Service Centre containing washrooms, showers and laundry service which is now in operation.

Park Development Branch

The Park Development Branch was established in 1981. The mandate of the Branch is to integrate, co-ordinate and manage the various processes related to park facility planning and development. Previously processes such as planning, feasibility analysis, design and construction management were handled by several separate groups.

The Branch's planning group was involved in generating development plans for Saskatchewan Landing and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks, as well as several site specific plans.

The feasibility group continued studies related to Cypress Hills, Lake Diefenbaker, and other potential projects. The Branch co-ordinated over $500,000 of renovation and new facility construction, notably 15 cabins in Cypress Hills and the Duck Mountain Recreation Hall.

Branch responsibilities also included the co-ordination of the Qu'Appelle Implementation Program Capital Budget and the initiation of a Cottage Subdivision Program.

Forestry Branch

Forestry Branch

Provincial Forests have been established to reserve certain areas in the province for the perpetual growth of timber; to ensure protection of the forest cover and to provide for reasonable use of all the natural resources contained in or on the forest lands.

The Forestry Branch is responsible for establishing policies and planning programs to ensure continual production and wise utilization of the province's timber resource on these forest lands. Four program sections conduct various programs and projects toward fulfillment of the Branch's responsibilities.

Forest Inventory

For the Branch to carry out departmental responsibilities under The Forest Act it is essential that an adequate forest inventory of all lands within the Provincial Forest be developed and maintained. The inventory includes information related to forest growth, site productivity and capability, stand age distributions, and forest stand development, as well as estimates of the present inventory of standing timber.

1. Commercial Forest Zone (148 030 square kilometres)
2. Reconnaissance Forest Zone (206 710 square kilometres).

Forest inventory activities are primarily within the Commercial Forest Zone where the demand for detailed information about the forest resource is the greatest. This zone is subdivided into 10 blocks for developing regional level inventories. The estimate of the standing inventory is developed from two types of information:

1. Maps, which display the location and area occupied by the forest, and
2. Field sampling, which determines the quantity, and to some extent the quality of the forest.

The vast majority of all data compilations is done by computers with a variety of output formats available.

During this year, 184 new maps of the Provincial Forest in the Commercial Forest Zone were produced at a scale ratio of 1:12500 of which seven (7) were produced on contract. The aerial photography library loaned 8,429 photos and another 3,275 prints were produced in-house; the mapping unit produced 187,087 square metres of blueprint copies for government agencies and the private sector. A total of 76 older maps were updated for activities within the Commercial Forest Zone.

For field work during the 1981 season, a total of 3,007 sample plots were established in the Commercial Forest Zone under the Block Inventory Project; 281 new fixed area permanent sample plots were established under the Growth and Yield Project. Some 480 trees were felled, bucked and measured under the Stem Analysis Project. Under the Site and Age Project, 364 maps were sampled in the field, 428 maps were interpreted for full age classification and age data has been drafted on 362 maps.

The collection of climate data was continued in the Cub Hills and Pasquia Hills. An analysis of the data from the Cub Hills was compiled.

The analysis of the fertilization data collected was completed.

A site ranking system for the map land base was developed.

A further 115 maps were prepared and digitized for the Canada Lands Data System production test.

All major forest inventory projects were given considerable impetus through the assistance of additional funding under the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Forestry Agreement.

Forest Management

Regular duties include review with major companies and environmental agencies of annual cutting plans prepared by the companies for their operating areas. Revenue is collected from the major forest industries. Production reports and permit information are monitored to keep track of the forest depletion and products manufactured.

Scaling courses are held to train licenced scalers to scale Crown Timber for payment of royalties.

Volume data from inventory section is analysed, and commitments for other forest users are considered, then annual allowable cuts are determined and allocated. The negotiation and preparation of agreements covering the disposition of Crown Timber is another important duty of this program section. Suitability of present, proposed, and potential industry is analysed with regard to the supply of material in the long run.

DREE Agreement

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion Subsidiary Agreement for Forestry, signed between Canada and Saskatchewan on May 17, 1979, enables the collection of improved and expanded information to allow more accurate long-term planning for more efficient use of the forest resource, while giving every consideration to other resources within the forest. This information will provide more detailed knowledge of the forest, so that more precise forest management can be practiced.

Silviculture

Trees are produced at four provincial nurseries and planting programs are conducted on denuded areas in the Provincial Forest. The nurseries and the planting program provide employment for numerous local people. Contract planting is now a viable part of the reforestation program and creates further employment opportunities.

A total of 7.6 million trees were distributed to several agencies for forest renewal projects in 1981. The Department, through the Forestry Branch and the Regions, conducts tree planting programs in its respective areas of jurisdiction. Each year in a continuing program trees are shipped to schools, youth groups, churches, woodlot co-operators and Provincial and Regional Parks.

Annual cone collection programs are undertaken to collect the seed to grow the trees. The continuing increase in reforestation activity requires larger cone collection involving greater public participation. In 1981 the Department awarded a contract for cone collection to gather quality seed from a superior stand of trees.

Work continued in 1981 on the tree improvement program. Seed sources are controlled, thus providing better seed from which genetically superior trees are grown.

In 1981 planting projects were carried out in the vicinity of: Connell Creek, Timberlost, Gem Lakes, Island Lake, Lac Eauclaire, McKenzie Burn, Terra Lake and Cracking River. Experimental plantings were also conducted at various locations in the Provincial Forest. A continuing program of assessment on all planting projects is conducted to monitor survival and growth.

Investigations initiated by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources, or the public are conducted on parcels of Crown Land to determine their potential for forestry or agriculture use. The Co-ordinating Committee of Agriculture and Tourism and Renewable Resources staff determines the final disposition of the lands.

Forest Operations

The Forest Operations Section of Forestry Branch is responsible for the administration of The Forest Act and Regulations within the Northern Administration District. The Section is also involved in the approval process for Forest Industry Operating Plans.

The McKenzie Burn, south of La Ronge, and the Fishing Lakes Burn continued to provide opportunities for private individuals to salvage fire-killed posts, rails and sawtimber. However, salvageable material is becoming limited, particularly in the Fishing Lakes Burn of 1977.

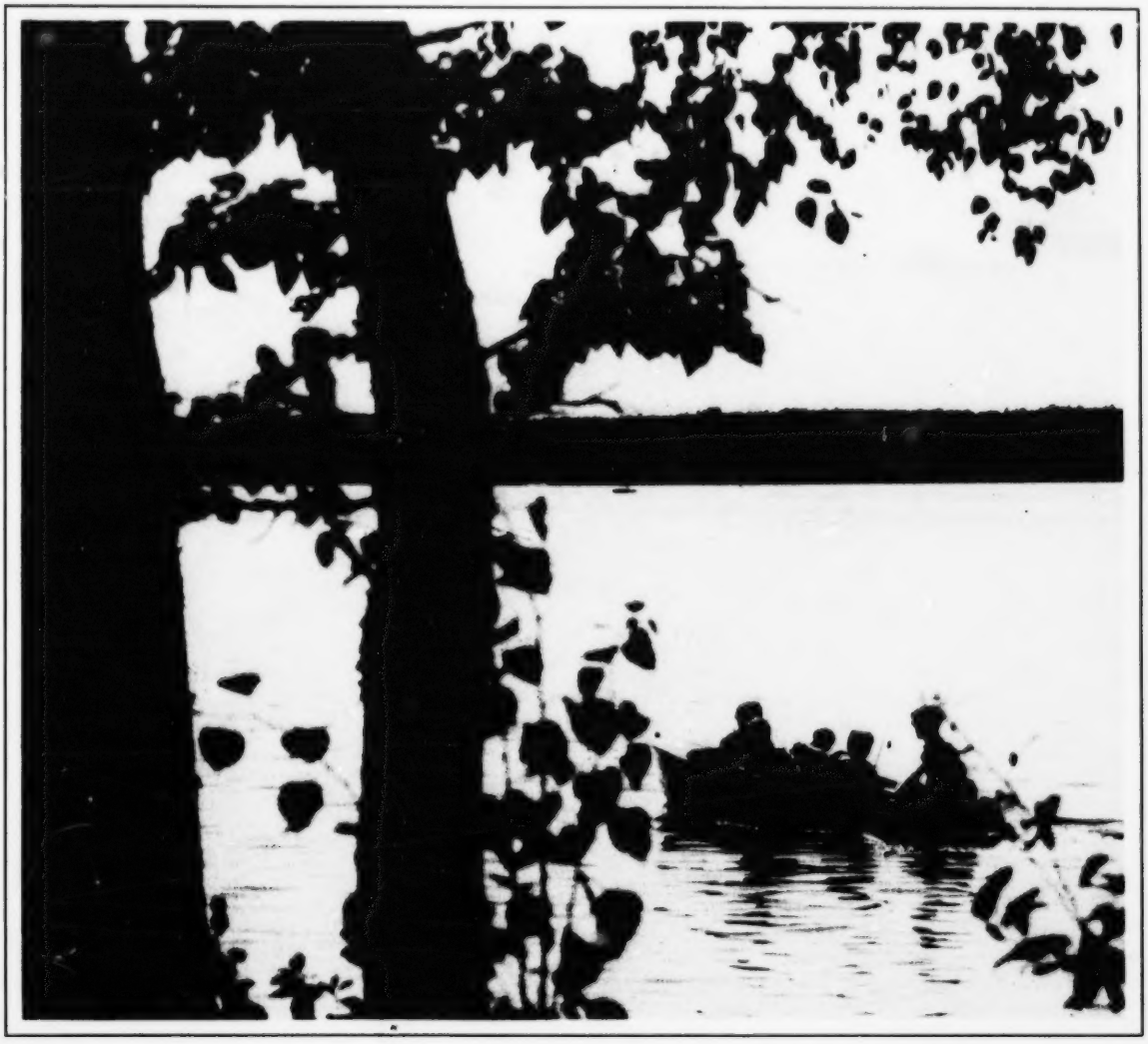
The principal industry, Prince Albert Pulp Company, operated at a steady level but, due to the downturn in the economy, scaled down their operations in the last quarter. The company continued to sort poles, sawtimber, and to a lesser extent posts, from their various camps for Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation.

Simpson Timber Company continued their operations in the Creighton area, harvesting approximately 47 656 cubic metres of stud bolts which were delivered to Hudson Bay.

Saskatchewan Forest Products Corporation logged in their Big River management area supplying approximately 114 128 cubic metres to their Bodmin Mill. The company also logged fence posts from various locations in the vicinity of Fishing and Piprell Lakes. Department of Northern Saskatchewan Sawmills were active during the year harvesting in the La Ronge, Cumberland House, and Weyakwin areas. The Chisum Log Mill at Weyakwin was rebuilt following its destruction by fire.

During the year, 650 timber permits and 1,220 field permits were issued. 340 inspections of the bush operations were conducted at Prince Albert Pulp Company and other larger timber permit holders.

Fisheries Branch



Fisheries Branch

The role of Fisheries Branch is two-fold. The conservation role encompasses the maintenance of fish stock, control of practices affecting fish habitat, and the education of users about the fisheries resource and factors which affect it. The development role is achieved through enhancement efforts aimed at increasing fish stocks and fishing opportunities and the promotion of economic benefits where undeveloped potential exists. These goals are achieved through a number of programs.

Fish Enhancement

A broad range of fisheries enhancement activities were undertaken in 1981 to maintain and, where possible, expand fishing opportunities for Saskatchewan people.

Management studies were conducted to update delivery of sport fish programs on 181 waters. Low waters from summer drought together with severe winter conditions led to one of the more extreme winter kill situations experienced in the last decade. This disrupted sport fish programs on a number of shallower lakes including nine waters containing trout.

Studies were undertaken on 11 lakeside rearing ponds to test the feasibility of raising walleye and whitefish fry to fingerling size before stocking. A further 34 sites in heavily utilized recreation areas were evaluated for future implementation of this concept.

A total of 191 waters were stocked with 8.47 million walleye fry, 1.13 million whitefish fry and 203,000 rainbow trout, 68,000 brook trout, 123,000 splake trout, 62,000 lake trout, 20,000 kokanee salmon, 7,800 perch, and 170 pike. The Table in the statistics section outlines those waters stocked. Renovations were undertaken to update the Fort Qu'Appelle fish culture facility.

Fish habitat investigations evaluated 158 proposals for land use developments which had the potential to damage fish populations. Protection and mitigation measures were recommended where required.

In spite of low spring water levels which normally lead to lower fish farming activity, a total of 508,000 rainbow trout were stocked by Saskatchewan fish farmers. An estimated 58 968 kilograms of trout were harvested.

Commercial fishery landings amounted to 725 760 kilograms worth $447,000 to 550 fishermen. Thirty fishermen harvested 15 876 kilograms of bait fish worth $90,000.

The latest survey of angling activity indicates 233,000 anglers annually spend 2.1 million days fishing and harvest approximately 6 million fish. These same anglers are estimated to spend in excess of $104 million on sport fishing activities in Saskatchewan on an annual basis.

Fisheries Inventory and Development

Projects undertaken during the year included the following:

- Field surveys of Lloyd, Preston, Patterson, Forest and Beet Lakes adjacent to the Semchuk Trail. New road access has created heavy exploitation of the fisheries on these lakes. This has required development of new management guidelines based on physical, chemical and biological information.
- Testing of mercury in fish has been continued in co-operation with the Departments of Health and Environment.
- Testing of an experimental field hatchery for walleye at the Lynx River north of La Ronge.
- Investigation of causal factors for walleye egg and fry mortality at the Fort Qu'Appelle Fish Culture Station and at various field spawn camps.
- Examination of the potential of small lakes to be used as lakeside rearing ponds in the La Ronge, Big River, Buffalo Narrows, and Turtle Lake areas.

Wildlife Branch

Heritage Marsh at Ponass Lake

Wildlife Branch

Introduction

The demand for wildlife is proportionately higher in Saskatchewan than in any other jurisdiction of North America. Unfortunately, the supply of many species of wildlife does not meet this demand. This supply-demand imbalance is increasing annually requiring more complex wildlife conservation and allocation measures.

Almost all wildlife in Saskatchewan is produced and lives on land primarily designated for other uses and controlled by private owners or non-wildlife agencies. Unless people are made aware of the many benefits derived from wildlife, wildlife supplies on these lands will continue to decline.

Because of the desire to benefit from the wildlife resource, Saskatchewan residents demand that wildlife be adequately protected so that population survival and stability is guaranteed.

Administration and Public Information

Wildlife programs affect almost half of Saskatchewan's population in one way or another, therefore, co-operation and public support is absolutely essential. Because wildlife is a public resource living on private lands where the revenue generated does not revert back to the landowner and because there are a large number of regulations and programs relating to wildlife, co-operation is a crucial element in the management of this renewable resource.

Public co-operation can be fostered through efficient administration of programs and through information about Branch activities and programs, the reasons for action, the expected results and the role citizens must play.

To help achieve this, Wildlife Branch personnel compile written and photographic material for wildlife-related public information purposes. These range from articles and news items distributed to provincial and national newspapers, radio and television to informational brochures for public information. Topics included such items as results of antelope surveys, closing of the sandhill crane season, and toxic chemical testing in waterfowl.

The Branch was also involved in the production of several films. Aspects of the Saskatchewan moose management program were highlighted in two films made in the Cumberland Delta by Mutual of Omaha's "Wild Kingdom" series and the Wildlife Branch produced a silent six-minute film, "Lure Crop at Ponass Lake", which depicts a new concept in our waterfowl damage prevention program.

Two public service announcements were also produced in conjunction with Sask Media. The purpose of these one-minute messages was to reinforce the practice of responsible hunter ethics and to explain the role of game surveys in wildlife management.

Program Development and Special Projects Division

The efforts of the Program Development and Special Projects Division were aimed at detailed development of new wildlife initiatives, review and modification of existing programs, general planning and research.

Program development included drawing up population goals and objectives for non-game species, similar to game species goals and objectives developed previously. A strategy paper, based on these objectives, for the maintenance of wildlife in the 80's, was initiated. This major policy document addressed populations, habitat, limiting factors and regional management of Saskatchewan's wildlife for the next decade.

Saskatchewan input was provided into the National Habitat Strategy and the national survey on the socio-economic values of wildlife. These projects were supervised by the Canadian Wildlife Service in co operation with the Provinces.

New objectives were met by the development of strategies to promote tourism, and to generate revenue, through the use of wildlife.

A new special project was undertaken to develop a Wildlife Master Plan for the Fort-a-la-Corne Wildlife Management Unit. This two year project is funded largely by Saskatchewan Power Corporation as a mitigation measure for the wildlife impacts of the Nipawin Dam hydro project.

The Terrestrial Habitat Inventory project continued and 80 percent of Saskatchewan agricultural land has now been inventoried and mapped. Critical wildlife habitat, land tenure, land use and landform maps have been produced, along with a descriptive report, for most of the National Topographic Series map sheets. They are in high demand by wildlife and land use managers.

Co-operative research projects with universities included a raccoon hibernation study, a white-tailed deer reproduction study and re-establishment of peregrine falcons.

Wildlife Population Management

As the supply-demand imbalance in wildlife increases it becomes essential to utilize wildlife populations more efficiently, to understand the influences on these populations, to be aware of local situations of low or high animal numbers and react to them.

Aerial surveys are an integral part of population management. Over 300 hours are flown annually to determine Saskatchewan's big game population. Surveys are conducted for moose, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and elk. Most populations had average densities but low numbers of white-tailed deer were recorded in the parkland area from Yorkton to the Alberta border.

Ground surveys to determine winter mortality on white-tailed deer caused by the severe winter suggested a mortality rate of 16% at the sites where deer were fed compared to approximately 40% on unfed sites.

Ground surveys were also done for upland birds such as sharp-tailed grouse, Hungarian partridge and ruffed grouse. A total of 32 blocks were run and counts were generally below average.

In February of 1982 a herd of 30 elk, obtained from Elk Island National Park, was released in the Meeting Lake PFRA pasture south of Spiritwood. This release, designed to bolster a small elk population in the area, is being monitored by means of radio transmitters placed on several of the animals.

Resource Allocation and Control

This section is responsible for allocating hunting and trapping opportunities where demand exceeds supply, by means of draws, game or fur zones, season dates and lengths and restricting the type or number of animals which may be taken. Regulating the users of the resource by influencing the behaviour of hunters through hunter ethics, trapper training and enforcement policies is important.

A. Big Game Draw

	Applicants	Licences Allotted
Moose	8,462	3,025
Elk	8,780	900
Mule Deer	8,963	4,320
Antelope	5,099	2,400
Total	31,304	10,645

162,491 big game and game bird hunting licences were sold bringing direct revenues of $2,279,532.00 to the province.

B. Hunter Education/Firearm Safety Program

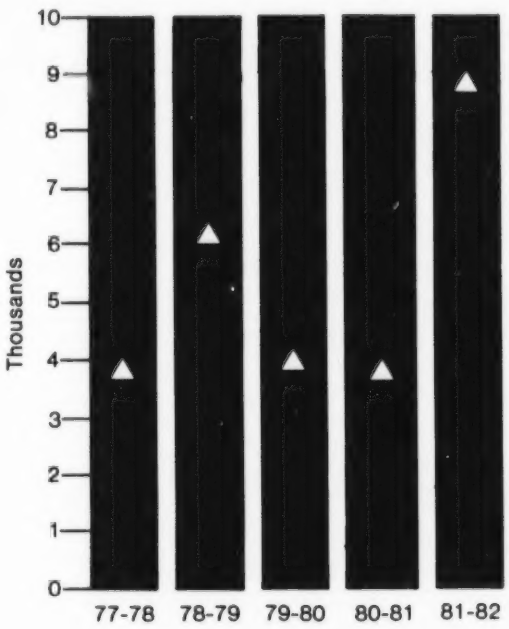
In 1981-82, 8,428 residents graduated from the Firearm Safety and Hunter Education Program. As a result of The Firearm Safety Act which requires persons under 18 years of age to hold a firearm safety certificate to obtain a 1981 game licence, over 90% of the graduates were between 11 and 17 years of age.

Since the program started in 1960, firearm accidents have been reduced from 113 with 14 fatalities in 1960 to 41 with 2 fatalities in 1981.

The program's success can be attributed to the co-operation and assistance received from sportsmen throughout the province. Over 700 active instructors delivered firearm safety courses in their respective communities.

Firearm Safety Course

Number of Student Graduates



Fur Program

For the second consecutive year, fur production in southern Saskatchewan declined from the previous year, largely because of a major drop in the muskrat and beaver harvest. The number of trapper licences sold was 21,010, somewhat lower than the 23,766 licences in 1980, but still indicated a high interest in recreational trapping in southern Saskatchewan. A total of 161,498 pelts was marketed from southern Saskatchewan bringing revenues of $3,158,000 to trappers. Low muskrat populations due to poor water conditions coupled with substantially lower pelt prices reduced the muskrat harvest. The beaver harvest decline reflected very low prices. Pelt prices for most long-haired fur were similar to 1980 but the number of pelts harvested was higher, particularly for coyote, fox and lynx.

Habitat Protection and Improvement

Protection and retention of habitat through interaction and co-operation with other agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, Saskatchewan Power Corporation, PFRA, Ducks Unlimited and private landowners is the main thrust in this area. The primary goal is to reduce or mitigate the effects of development on the wildlife and its habitat. A major task is to co-operate fully with the Department of Environment on their environmental impact assessments and ensure complete wildlife input into these reviews.

As all wildlife is dependent on the existence of natural vegetation and landforms for existence, if sufficient habitat is not retained, populations will disappear. In many parts of Saskatchewan habitat is already limited so the only solution is to improve remaining areas thereby producing more wildlife on a smaller land area than would naturally occur. The Wildlife Development Fund has done much to aid us in this.

Wildlife Habitat Development Fund

As in 1980, land prices in 1981 increased noticeably thereby reducing the number of acres purchased with the same amount of funds. In 1981, 565 hectares were purchased and 65 hectares were donated to the fund bringing the total to 26 017 hectares. In addition, 130 hectares were leased by the Fund. The pheasant farm operating grant issued to the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation was continued in 1981. The Abandoned Farmstead Program, co-sponsored by the Wildlife Development Fund and the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, was introduced late in 1981. This program was aimed at preserving unoccupied farmsteads in southwestern Saskatchewan that support nesting and wintering habitat for wildlife. In 1981 the enhancement program was directed at converting agricultural acreage on Wildlife Development Fund lands to forage to supplement the feed requirements for the Wildlife-Landowner Assistance Program.

Damage Amelioration

Wildlife is a public resource which is often produced or utilized on private or leased land. In most cases landowners do not receive any economic gain from wildlife and often incur losses. These losses must be prevented if possible and, if not, the cost should be borne by the users of wildlife rather than the landowners.

Programs aimed at achieving these objectives include:

a) **Waterfowl Crop Damage Program**

This program continued as a one year agreement between Saskatchewan and Canada. Canadian Wildlife Service and Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources shared total costs of $375,000 for the prevention of waterfowl damage. Prevention efforts included operation of 32 permanent lure crops with approximately 1 052 hectares seeded to barley. Nine temporary lure crops were purchased in chronic damage areas and 450 scare cannons were distributed to farmers on a loan basis. Four bait stations were operated in key depredation sites near Little Quill Lake and Ponass Lake. The early harvest of cereal grains in most areas of the province helped keep waterfowl damage to a minimum in 1981.

b) **Wildlife-Landowner Assistance Program**

The severe 1981-82 winter in southern Saskatchewan made it necessary to feed white-tailed deer and upland game birds on a large scale. Co-operation from the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation, the Natural History Society, and other non-affiliated citizens was excellent. Nearly 1,500 volunteers helped to establish 180 intercept feeding sites near farmyards, and 565 emergency feeding stations along rivers, creeks and in community pastures. As a result, 27,000 deer and several thousand upland birds were fed through the program at a cost of $235,000.

A workshop was again held with the Bee Keepers Association to help reduce black bear damage to apiaries. Forty electric fencing units were made available to honey producers, and other methods of removing bears from the area of bee yards were demonstrated.

The Wildlife-Landowner Assistance Program accents the prevention of wildlife damage to agricultural produce, and will pay compensation for losses when prevention is not totally successful. Because of increased wildlife survival, this program allows more game to be produced on less native habitat.

c) **Livestock Compensation Program**

The program was established to reimburse farmers for losses due to accidental shooting of livestock during the hunting season.

Last fall the total claims amounted to $7,582 compared to $15,860 in 1980.

Qu'Appelle Implementation Program

Fisheries and Wildlife Branches implemented programs to preserve and enhance the Qu'Appelle Valley's fish and wildlife resource under the terms of the Canada-Saskatchewan Qu'Appelle Agreement. Developments included construction of a fish rearing marsh at Rowan's Ravine and upland wildlife habitat improvements such as browseway and water site construction at Mission Lake, Pheasant Creek, Highway #8, Highway #9, and Hazel Cliff. Construction was initiated on the Valeport and Eyebrow wetland projects. Management plans were completed for several projects and a comprehensive set of fish and wildlife water management guidelines was prepared. Fish and wildlife developments were monitored and evaluated, a creel census and fish population study done for Last Mountain Lake, and fish collected for mercury analysis. The fish and wildlife program is expected to successfully fulfill its obligations when the joint agreement terminates in 1984.

Lands Administration Branch

Meadow Lake Provincial Park

Lands Administration Branch

The Lands Branch acts primarily as a service unit to other department branches. It provides a central registry for all transactions (leases, easements, rights of way, rentals, sales) involving land administered by this department with the exception of temporary and annual permits issued by the regions.

Lands Administered

In 1981-82 the Lands Unit oversaw the administration of approximately 36 260 square kilometres of provincial Crown land south of the Northern Administration District. This total can be broken down as follows:

Parks & Recreation Sites	5 180 square kilometres
Provincial Forests	28 490 square kilometres
Provincial Resource Lands	2 590 square kilometres
	36 260 square kilometres

Land Acquisition

The Lands Unit was involved in a number of land acquisition projects to provide a base for improved parks and recreation facilities. These projects included:

Project	
Birds Point, Round Lake	Acquisition of a number of flood prone lots for development of public beach and boat launch facilities.
Moose Mountain Provincial Park	Acquisition of a number of leases at Sandy Bay for expanded public beach and day use area.
Dobson Property Last Mountain Lake	Acquisition of land for proposed recreation corridor.
C.P.R. Right-of-Way Last Mountain Lake	Acquisition of land for proposed recreation corridor.
Valeport Property Last Mountain Lake	Acquisition of land for proposed recreation corridor.
Lever Property Last Mountain Lake	Acquisition of land for future recreation development.
Baptist Church Camp — Good Spirit Lake	Land Exchange to consolidate holdings in park core area.

Land Appraisals

In order to properly evaluate land to be bought or sold the unit hires independent accredited appraisers. Appraisals at Big Shell Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Sandy Bay, Moose Mountain and Valeport were undertaken during the year under review.

Land Dispositions

Land disposition activities of the unit include issuing, renewing and assigning cottage leases, special leases and easements. At any given time, the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources is involved in approximately 2,700 leases and easements. These dispositions can be broken down by type as follows:

Cottage Lot Leases	2,200
Special Leases	300
Easements	200
Total	2,700

The Lands Unit handles approximately 500 transactions per year related to these agreements. These transactions can be broken down as follows:

Cottage Lot Leases	350
Special Leases	100
Easements	50
Total	500

As it is not government policy to sell resource lands, the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources handles very few sales of Crown lands. Approximately 55 land transfers were completed in 1981.

Policy Planning Branch

Established in February 1981, the Policy Planning Branch:

1) facilitates development of long-range policies and strategies related to parks, tourism, fisheries, wildlife and forestry, and
2) acts as a planning and evaluation secretariat to senior management.

Policy reviews are undertaken periodically to ensure the Department activities and programs remain consistent with the Department's objective of protecting and enhancing renewable resources, while providing optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Saskatchewan.

A range of planning services is provided by the Branch to other department branches including social and economic analysis of program proposals as well as systems and process assistance.

The Branch also co-ordinates department involvement with other agencies and departments of both the provincial and federal government.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, projects included development of tourism, forestry and fisheries policies and strategies.

Personnel and Training Branch

The Branch provides personnel management services to line managers in the Department in the form of staffing, classification, staff relations, personnel services and training and development programs.

Staffing

The Department's staff consists of 394 Public Service employees and approximately 1,500 Labour Service Employees at peak employment.

Personnel officers within the Branch serve as resource people to line managers and represent the Public Service Commission when the responsibility for filling of a vacancy has been delegated to the Department. Ninety-four Public Service vacancies and 424 Labour Service vacancies were filled during the fiscal year.

Classification

The Branch provides a consultative service to line managers and employees. Often on classification action of a vacant position, the personnel officer is directly involved with the line manager in the development of the job description. Employees requesting reclassification are encouraged to contact the personnel officer for advice and guidance in completing a job description.

Staff Relations

The primary role of the Branch in staff relations is to interpret the collective agreements, co-ordinate and serve as resource persons to the Deputy Minister and line managers in the grievance procedure and assist managers and employees with complaints prior to a formal grievance being raised.

Personnel Services

The Branch provides seminars and administers: Public Employees Superannuation Plan, Group Life Insurance Plan, Long Term Disability Income Plan, sick leave, vacation leave, performance reviews, Employee Dental Plan and the Employee Assistance Program. It co-ordinates the computerized personnel/payroll system for Labour Service employees.

Training and Development

During the year under review, enrolment of Department employees in courses of 1 to 15 days duration was 611, for a total of 1,518 training days. Three hundred and sixteen Regional and Parks staff attended a one-day Customer Relations Course prior to the opening of the Provincial Parks. A one-day Administrative Support Seminar was attended by 55 clerical staff. Twenty-five Senior Managers attended a three-day Program Planning Seminar conducted by Dr. Jerry Dermer of York University in Toronto. A two and one-half day Search Management Course was arranged through the Emergency Measures Organization and was attended by 20 department staff. In addition to the above courses employees attended a variety of management, technical and clerical courses provided by the Public Service Commission, R.C.M.P., educational institutions, trade organizations and training and development consultants. Twelve employees applied for tuition reimbursement for university level courses. Three employees took advantage of Government sponsored education leave. One employee participated in the Administrative Development Diploma (ADD) Program.

Tourism and Park Development Branch

Cypress Hills Provincial Park

Tourism Development Branch

The role of the Tourism Development Branch is to encourage the orderly growth of tourism in Saskatchewan and the reduction of the travel deficit. Program objectives are the creation of complementary public and private sector structures for the planning, development and marketing of tourism; the development of a tourism plan in conjunction with the private sector and local governments and the creation of new initiatives.

Industry Liaison Section

Accommodation Rating

The accommodation rating program continued during the year in review. However, a new proposed self-classification system was evolved by a joint working party comprised of the accommodation industry and Branch personnel. This system uses 3 numbers to assess guest rooms, general services and food/beverage facilities, and thereby conveys more information to the consumer.

New construction in the accommodation industry was heavy, both in small communities as well as in the cities. The estimated value of new facilities and of expansion to existing establishments was over $27,000,000 and ranged from 6 room units to major motor hotels with 250 rooms or more.

A number of outfitters in the province, as well as three of our provincial parks, started year-round operations offering winter recreational activities as well as the traditional fishing/hunting opportunities.

A total of 630 year-round and seasonally operated establishments were rated on request.

Northern Outfitters

In conjunction with representatives of the Northern Saskatchewan Outfitters' Association and the Department of Northern Saskatchewan, Branch personnel developed proposals for updated regulations relating to Outfitters and Guides in the province. Acknowledging that hunting and fishing do not constitute the only means of an outfitter's livelihood, other recreational activities such as cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, canoeing and back-packing were also taken into account.

Industry Training

Skills upgrading courses for employees and managers at the workplace were conducted by Department instructors during the fiscal year in conjunction with the Accent Hospitality Campaign.

The Accent Hospitality trailer was removed from the program to allow more flexibility. There was a total of 146 training sessions held covering nine subjects. 1,624 service personnel attended in 34 centres throughout the province from as far north as La Loche.

Customer Relations seminars for 324 provincial park employees were conducted in 14 parks.

Career Awareness Programs were carried out in 5 high schools in 3 centres.

Enjoy a Taste of Saskatchewan

During the year, the development of a program was initiated by the hospitality industry associations and the Departments of Agriculture and Tourism and Renewable Resources. The program would increase the use and awareness of Saskatchewan grown food products in the food service industry. Participating restaurants would be encouraged to identify local products on their menus. A Taste of Saskatchewan Restaurant Guide is planned which would publicize participants in the province.

Regional Liaison Section

Regional Tourism

Saskatchewan's six regional travel associations continued to function with a total membership of approximately 3,500.

The regions and their federation, Tourism Saskatchewan Incorporated, received a total of $170,000 in grants during the past year to assist with administration and marketing activities.

The organization of travel regions has facilitated co-operation at the local level resulting in improved integration of service and promotion/development activities.

A sign of the maturation of this regional approach is the desire for a restructuring of these bodies to strengthen public-private co-operation through a partnership arrangement providing for joint programs planning and delivery. An industry/government working group was established to effect this restructuring.

Tourism Industry Grants

Administrative and marketing support grants totalling $11,800 were received by the Saskatchewan Farm Vacations Association.

Eighteen northern outfitters received grants totalling $7,500 to facilitate penetration of new markets for the Saskatchewan sport fishing product.

Travel Trade Liaison Section

Tour Development

The Tour Development Incentive Program and representation in National Travel Trade Marketplaces has helped to increase Saskatchewan's representation in tour packages offered by major tour wholesaler programs in Canada, U.S.A., the United Kingdom and Germany. Efforts to assist these wholesalers have been developed to increase the awareness of Saskatchewan and encourage travel to Saskatchewan through the available tour packages in these markets.

Familiarization trips (or product-testing tours) for travel influencers have resulted in increased representation in major programs and developed group departures.

Tourism Development Branch personnel continued to work with the private sector in Saskatchewan and key contacts in select markets towards identifying special interest groups and new markets for Saskatchewan tourism products in order to develop package tour programs to Saskatchewan.

In co-operation with the Northern Outfitters and Wildlife Branch, pilot projects were developed to test the product potential of bear and bird hunting tour packages.

Planning also began for TourCan '82, a domestic travel trade marketplace, co-sponsored by the Canadian Government Office of Tourism, Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources and Manitoba Department of Economic Development and Tourism.

Motorcoach Development

Motorcoach tour programs present one of the most promising markets for Saskatchewan travel at a time of increasing travel costs and energy conservation. A 20 percent increase in departures to this province was projected for 1982 as a result of the active role and initiatives taken with motorcoach tour operators and brokers in Canada and the U.S.A.

The Branch continued to work actively to expand Saskatchewan's share in this market through membership in the National Tour Brokers Association, the American Bus Association and through participation in their annual trade marketplaces.

In 1981, the Golden Green Wednesday pilot program was initiated in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Transportation Company. Between July and October, 2,344 senior citizens participated in one-day or three-day motorcoach tours to provincial parks where activity programs for senior citizens were implemented. Golden Green Wednesday tours departed from Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current, Yorkton and Melville to seven provincial parks and were available to individuals, club members and residents of senior citizens homes.

Marketing and Promotion Branch

Established effective April 1, 1981, Marketing and Promotion Branch has a two-fold mandate. The first is the selective marketing of Saskatchewan tourism and recreation opportunities to both residents and non-residents. The second is to inform and educate the Saskatchewan public with respect to the Acts and Regulations under which the Department functions and the policies, programs and activities of the Department. The information/education component is designed to stimulate positive response and co-operation in implementation of these programs and activities.

Marketing and Promotion Branch is responsible for:

a) developing and implementing tourism marketing strategies and resultant marketing campaigns

b) in close liaison with other Branches, developing communication plans related to Department programs and activities and the implementation of these plans through

- preparation and distribution of communication materials including brochures, advertising, posters, articles and press releases
- media liaison
- organization of Department events for the public and the media

c) providing information to inquiries from the public regarding Saskatchewan tourist attractions and facilities as well as information on Department programs and activities.

Marketing and Promotion's four units — Advertising, Production, Public Relations and Sales Promotion and SaskTravel — work together in an integrated fashion for the purpose of initial planning and program development. Each unit is then responsible for the design and co-ordination of the various aspects of the plan which lies under its jurisdiction.

Because statistical data forms an integral part of market planning, close liaison is maintained with the Research and Evaluation Unit of Program Planning Branch.

The responsibilities of the units are as follows:

Advertising

The Advertising Unit is responsible for development of the Department's yearly advertising plans and supervision of the advertising agency in creative design, production and media placement of campaigns.

Production

The Production Unit is responsible for the conceptual planning, creative development and quality control of all print, display and audio-visual materials used for public and departmental, informational and promotional programs.

Public Relations and Sales Promotion

This unit administers a variety of activities designed to enhance Saskatchewan's image as a desirable travel destination. Included are: sales promotion at national and international travel and sport shows; organization of in-province familiarization tours for editors/writers of influential sportsmen magazines; pre-convention planning assistance to encourage length of stay in Saskatchewan of convention delegates; assistance to individuals in arranging group travel to the province, and, the distribution of souvenir items.

Public Relations and Sales Promotion has the additional responsibility of implementing the various public information and education programs for the department. These include media relations, arrangement of public meetings and hearings, production and distribution of a variety of newspaper articles related to travel, recreation and resources, and radio shows.

SaskTravel

SaskTravel is responsible for providing information to written, telephone and personal inquiries related to travel opportunities in Saskatchewan and a number of other Department programs and activities. SaskTravel is a year-round travel information service that provides counselling about accommodation, attractions, auto tours, campgrounds, communities and tourist services, events, fishing, hunting, canoeing, outfitters, parks, recreational facilities, resorts, vacation farms and winter recreation. This unit distributes Department literature to government, community and private industry travel information offices. SaskTravel is responsible for programming within strategic Visitor Information Centres and liaison with regional and community operated information centres.

Marketing and Promotion

Major accomplishments during the 1981-82 fiscal year included:

- a major sales blitz in the United States in conjunction with the introduction to Saskatchewan of U.S.-based Frontier Airlines. Extensive meetings with U.S. tour organizers, travel agents, convention bureaus, civic officials and media in Denver, Colorado; Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska; and Dallas, Texas were made by Department officials and representatives of a number of Saskatchewan groups to promote Saskatchewan as a travel destination.
- the promotion of all winter recreation opportunities in Saskatchewan. The new "Welcome to Winter" publication featured information on all publicly and privately operated winter recreation sites in the province. A direct mail campaign of this publication to 57,000 homes in Saskatchewan was conducted. Advertising related to the winterized park accommodation at Cypress Hills, Greenwater and Duck Mountain Provincial Parks was placed in provincial media. And Department personnel spent one week on interviews with various newspapers, radio and television stations promoting winter recreation in general and those facilities relating to the provincial parks.
- in response to a 1981 resident tourism survey, the launching of a multi-media advertising campaign to inform Saskatchewan residents of provincial tourism, leisure and recreational opportunities and in turn to convince them to take their summer holidays in Saskatchewan. A related brochure, "Saskatchewan's for You", was produced.
- a campaign to promote northern Saskatchewan sport fishing in the United States. This was accomplished through advertising in major U.S. sport fishing magazines; co-operative participation in the Canadian Government Office of Tourism's fishing campaign in the United States; provision of interested enquirers names to the Northern Saskatchewan Outfitters' Association, and, the organization of a familiarization trip to a northern fishing camp for the associate editors of Field and Stream magazine.
- co-ordination of the news conference, luncheon in Regina and dinner at Val Marie to celebrate the signing of the Saskatchewan-Canada agreement to establish the Grasslands National Park in the Val Marie-Killdeer area.

In addition, Marketing and Promotion Branch administered the following programs and activities:

- bulk distribution by SaskTravel of promotional literature to approximately 2,000 agencies as a means of extending the Department's reach in tourism promotion.
- provision of approximately 200,000 pieces of Saskatchewan promotional literature to strategically located Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources Visitor Information Centres.
- a co-operative arrangement between Branch staff and Ducks Unlimited personnel to organize the news conference and reception announcing the Heritage Marsh Program.
- promotion of Saskatchewan travel opportunities at travel shows in Edmonton, Toronto, Anaheim and Dallas.
- redesign and improvement of the Anglers' Guide, Big Game, and Game Bird Guides to establish a consistent image of the Department's resource publications.

Program Planning Branch

The role of Program Planning Branch is two-fold:

1. To ensure that necessary program plans for provincial parks, recreation sites and department administered resource lands are completed as required; and
2. To develop a central management information system which serves all program areas of the department.

In order to perform these two major functions, Program Planning Branch is divided into two units — Program Development Unit and Research and Evaluation Unit.

The Program Development Unit is responsible for preparing recreational program plans on a provincial, regional and park-specific basis. It also functions as a central agency for the review of subdivision proposals and development proposals submitted for environmental review. The unit acts as a lead agency in liaising with other departments and the federal government on outdoor recreation matters.

During the 1981-82 fiscal year, a number of major programs were completed by the Program Development Unit. These included:

- representing the province in federal/provincial negotiations aimed for the eventual designation of the Grasslands as a national park;
- representing Saskatchewan in a joint federal/provincial study of two northern rivers, the Churchill and Clearwater, as potential candidate areas for inclusion in the proposed Canadian Heritage Rivers System;
- the preparation of management and development guidelines for Saskatchewan Landing and Buffalo Pound Provincial Parks;
- participation in the Little Red River study for Prince Albert;
- participation in a study and negotiations (along with representatives of Saskatchewan Culture and Youth and Parks Canada) for a joint federal-provincial agreement to develop the tourism, recreation and heritage resources of the Saskatchewan Rivers Heritage Area (i.e. Fort Carlton/Duck Lake/Batoche area). Meetings were held with the public in December 1981 and March 1982 to discuss proposed agreement projects;
- initiation of a provincial park systems strategy designed to lead to the adoption of a recreation reserves and future parks program;
- continued involvement in a number of intergovernmental committees including the Grasslands National Park Oil and Gas and Local Advisory Committees, Meewasin Valley Authority (several committees) and the Surface Water Zoning Committee;
- co-ordination of the work of a committee comprised of representatives from the Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan and Parks Canada struck to discuss and resolve a proposed land exchange between Saskatchewan and Canada adjacent to Prince Albert National Park;
- preparation of an implementation strategy for the Department's winter recreation program;
- work with other branches on a strategy to deal with private sector investment in Provincial Parks; and
- involvement in Departmental review of the Regional Parks program.

The role of the Research and Evaluation Unit is to establish, maintain and update a primary data base consisting of the supply and demand components upon which planning, development and marketing/promotion decisions can be based as they relate to tourism, parks, wildlife and visitor services among others.

Major studies undertaken and completed by the Unit during the 1981-82 fiscal year included the following:

Trans-Canada Non-Resident Tourist Traffic Flows
- During 1981, 595,000 out-of-province visitors entered Saskatchewan on Highway Number 1 during June, July and August. Of this total, 85.7% were Canadian visitors and 14.3% were U.S. visitors.

1981 Visitations Report
- During 1981, a total of 7,057,292 visitations were made in 1,763,094 vehicles to developed recreation areas. The distribution of visitors by location was as follows:

Provincial Parks	50.8%	(3,584,720)
Recreation Sites	34.7%	(2,450,760)
Highway Campgrounds	11.1%	(784,548)
Picnic Grounds	3.4%	(237,264)

Saskatchewan Rivers Heritage Area User Survey
- This survey details origins, destination and activity participation of visitors to the Saskatchewan Rivers Heritage Area. This survey was conducted to assist in the federal-provincial planning exercise for the area.

Intra-Provincial Travel To And Within Saskatchewan, By Canadians, 1980
- This report, based on the quarterly Canadian Travel surveys, details tourism-related travel to Saskatchewan from other Canadian provinces and by Saskatchewan residents within their own province.

Program Planning Branch

During 1980, there were 7,179,000 person-trips undertaken to and within Saskatchewan by Canadians. Of this total, 6,094,000 person-trips (or 84.9%) were accounted for by Saskatchewan residents while 1,085,000 person-trips (or 15.1%) were trips by Canadians from other provinces. In comparison to 1979, there was an overall increase of 10.3% in the number of person-trips to and within Saskatchewan.

Senior Citizens Motorcoach Tour Program Evaluation Survey
- This study recorded the reaction of senior citizens to the "Golden Green" one-day and multi-day tours to provincial parks.

Winter Recreation User-Demand Survey
- A study was undertaken to determine winter recreational trends, preferences, and level of satisfaction with winter services and facilities offered on departmental Crown lands.

Government Visitor Information Centre Registration
- During 1981, 93,890 travellers stopped at government information centres in 32,376 vehicles.

The Canadian Vacation Travel Market for Saskatchewan
- The Unit co-ordinated this survey to determine the interest of Canadians from other provinces in visiting Saskatchewan and the likelihood of visiting the province in the next two years.

  The results indicated a substantial "latent demand" within Canada for future pleasure travel to Saskatchewan. Approximately 14% of Canadian adults claimed that they are very interested in a pleasure-trip to the province during the next two years.

Vacation Travel By Saskatchewan Residents in 1981
- This report details the vacation trip habits of Saskatchewan residents. In 1981, 58% of Saskatchewan adults took at least one overnight vacation trip. The most popular destinations for Saskatchewan vacationers included their own province, Alberta, British Columbia and the U.S.A.

Statistical Review of Wild-Fur Production In Saskatchewan, 1980-81
- In the 1980-81 Fur Season, there were 23,776 trapper licences sold in the province.

  During the year ending June 30, 1981, 744,040 pelts were harvested for a total value of $8,106,700.17.

Regional Park Assistance Branch

The Regional Park Assistance Branch administers the grants to Regional Park Authorities throughout the Province.

Grants to Regional Parks are paid under the terms of an agreement whereby the Province agrees to share the cost of eligible expenditures for capital and maintenance costs.

The 99 Regional Parks of Saskatchewan are intended to serve local residents residing in sponsoring municipalities and to a significant degree serve tourists travelling in Saskatchewan. In particular the parks that are located adjacent to or near main highways are experiencing very heavy use by campers and picnickers.

During the year, the review of the Regional Parks Program continued at the senior department level.

In addition to dollar funding for maintenance and capital, the Branch staff, as well as other Department staff, continued to give technical advice as well as administrative assistance to Park Secretaries to assist with bookkeeping related to park expenditures for capital and maintenance.

The trend toward a better standard of facilities continued. The effect of the trend is reflected in the increased budget of dollars available for capital and maintenance.

In the 1981-82 fiscal year the grants to Regional Park Authorities were paid as follows:
- 88 Regional Parks received $1,448,226.66 for capital expenditures.
- 78 Regional Parks received $514,563.34 for maintenance expenditures.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch provides a variety of centralized services in the administrative field to the Department program and operations branches.

The operation of this Branch is co-ordinated and directed by the Central Services Division which also co-ordinates legislative changes for the Department.

The Accounting Division under the Chief Accountant is responsible for the Department's payroll function, handling of the Department's revenue, including servicing of 1,100 licence vendors, the processing of expenditure payments and control of the fiscal operation of the Commercial Advance Account and the Forest Protection and Development Advance Account.

The Budget Division is charged with the assembling of the Department's annual budget as prepared by the various branches and regions, preparing a detailed summary of the budget, and forecasting expenditures to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet Department needs.

The Property Control Division handles purchasing of supplies, materials and equipment for the Department in conjunction with the Central Purchasing Agency of the Government. In addition, it is responsible for the inventory of the Department's fixed assets, for distribution of tourism and resource literature, for mail and messenger services and for office supplies and uniforms.

The Internal Audit Division performs audits of the forest industry and regional parks, as well as internal audit of Departmental Advance Accounts and regional operations.

Statistics

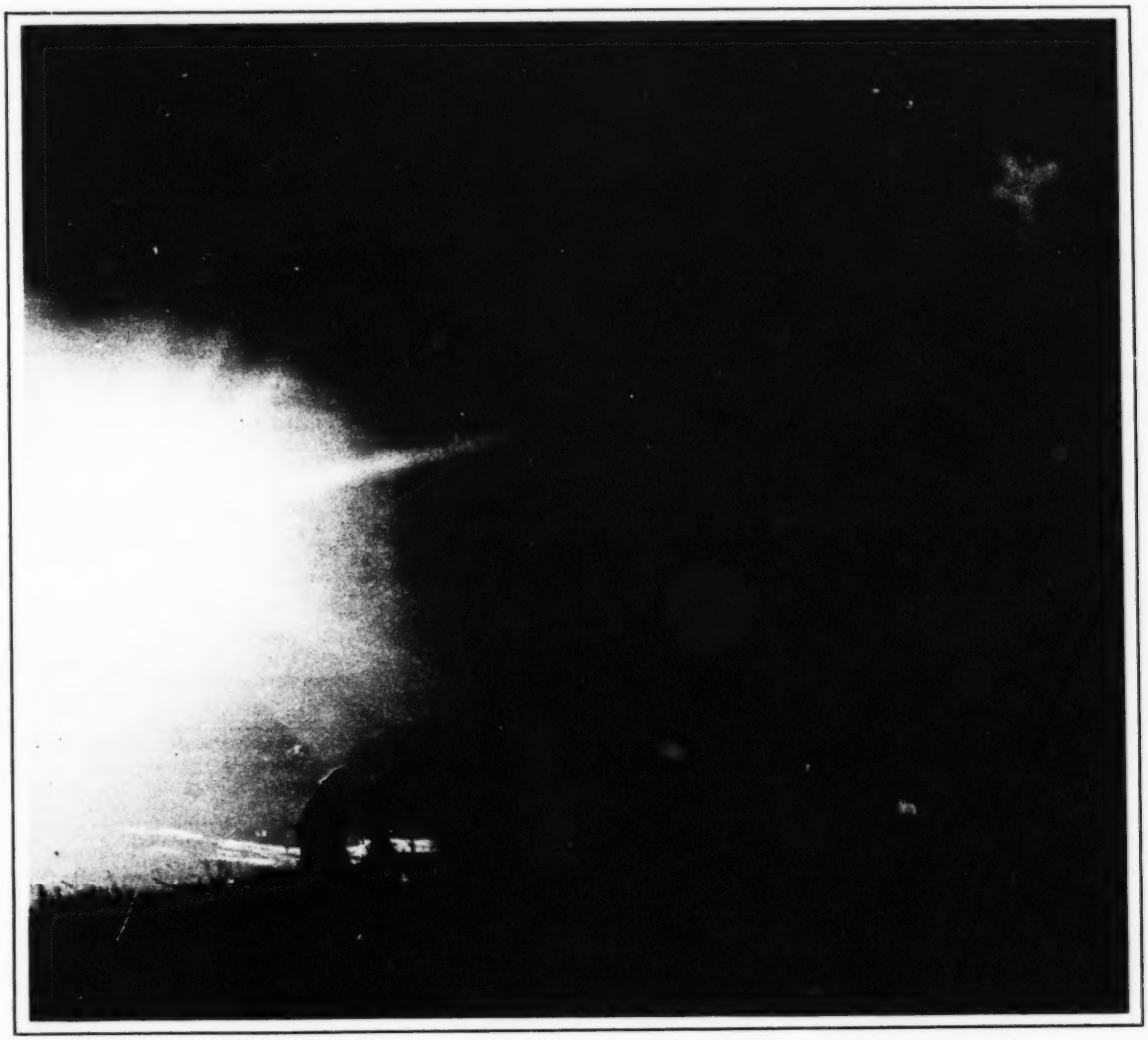


Table No. 1 Forestry Industry Employment Type of Mill or Plant and Number of Employees

Region	Lumber	Pulp	Plywood	Waferboard	Treating	Total
Hudson Bay	386	–	255	208	–	849
Prince Albert	321	520	–	–	183	1,024
Meadow Lake	90	36	–	–	44	170
Saskatoon	2	–	–	–	–	2
Melville	8	–	–	–	–	8
Regina	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swift Current	4	–	–	–	–	4
D.N.S.	78	317	–	–	–	395
Total	889	873	255	208	227	2,452

•1 Includes harvesting, hauling, woodyard, plant and office administration.
•2 Includes S.F.P.C. head office.

Table No. 2 Estimated Sawmill Production

Region	Lumber Cubic Metres (F.B.M.) Spruce	Jack Pine	Other Species	Total	Ties (Pieces)
Hudson Bay	122 274 (74,923,056)	69 871 (42,813,175)	1 941 (1,189,255)	194 086 (118,925,486)	–
Prince Albert	18 904 (11,583,375)	2 733 (1,674,705)	1 139 (697,794)	22 776 (13,955,874)	16,810
Meadow Lake	19 573 (11,993,528)	11 681 (7,157,428)	316 (193,444)	31 570 (19,344,400)	6,345
Saskatoon	–	–	–	–	–
Melville	–	–	176 (107,839)	176 (107,839)	–
Regina	–	–	–	–	–
Swift Current	230 (141,112)	–	400 (245,000)	630 (386,112)	–
D.N.S.	35 336 (21,652,081)	23 347 (14,305,839)	4 417 (2,706,510)	63 100 (38,664,430)	5,675
Totals	196 317 (120,293,152)	107 632 (65,951,147)	8 389 (5,139,842)	312 338 (191,384,141)	28,830

Table No. 3 Estimated Depletion of Standing Timber

Region	By Use m^3 (ft^3)	By Fire* m^3 (ft^3)	1981-82 m^3 (ft^3)	1980-81 m^3 (ft^3)
Hudson Bay	1 181 295 (41,717,079)	33 242 (1,173,927)	1 214 537 (42,891,006)	6 293 069 (222,237,835)
Prince Albert	261 866 (9,247,704)	15 676 (553,605)	277 542 (9,801,309)	290 421 (10,256,137)
Meadow Lake	251 473 (8,880,710)	33 322 (1,176,766)	284 795 (10,057,476)	250 476 (8,845,479)
Saskatoon	–	–	–	–
Melville	611 (21,568)	1 487 (52,522)	2 098 (74,090)	422 (14,900)
Regina	–	–	–	–
Swift Current	2 045 (72,222)	–	2 045 (77,222)	2 917 (103,000)
D.N.S.	1 112 155 (39,275,405)	8 235 903 (290,848,453)	9 348 058 (330,123,858)	14 671 420 (518,116,780)
Totals	2 809 445 (99,219,688)	8 319 630 (293,805,273)	11 129 075 (393,024,961)	21 508 725 (759,183,131)

*Commercial Forest Zone Only

Table No. 4 Value of Forest Products

Product	Unit	No. of Units	Estimated Quantity Produced: Cubic Metres (Cubic Feet)	Percent	Unit Value	Total Value: 1980-81	Total Value: 1979-80
Sawtimber*	Mfbm	191,384	083 877 (38,276,800)	31.08	$206.25	$ 39,472,950	$ 41,715,596
Ties	piece	28,830	4 898 (172,980)	0.14	6.10	175,863	386,616
Piling and Round Timber	lineal foot	180,014	2 549 (90,007)	0.07	3.60	648,050	605,784
Posts	piece	6,815,484	144 745 (5,111,613)	4.15	1.34	9,132,749	8,763,073
Rails	piece	247,095	6 997 (247,097)	0.20	2.28	563,377	1,922,760
Fuelwood	cord	27,971	67 324 (2,377,535)	1.93	88.00	2,461,448	1,998,608
Poles	piece	21,461	4 862 (171,688)	0.14	10.38	222,765	164,515
Waferboard, kraft pulp and plywood	cord	902,279	2 171 722 (76,693,715)	62.29	184.77	164,700,101	186,689,019
Christmas trees	piece	9,177	130 (4,589)		5.00	22,945	36,300
Totals			3 487 104 (123,146,024)	100.00		$**217,400,248	$244,075,893

*Includes 2 x 4 stud material
**Average value of $62.34 per cubic metre ($1.77 per cubic foot)
†Decrease in value of 11.68 (15.7%) per cubic metre ($0.33 per cubic foot) over 1980-81

Table No. 5 Forest Revenue (From Provincial Forests and Provincial Lands)

Dues, Fees and Royalties

Pulpwood — Licence Areas:	
Saskatchewan Pulpwood	$ 418,324.30
Saskatchewan Forest Products	—
Other	116,932.83
Pulpwood — Non-Licence Areas:	
Saskatchewan Pulpwood	8,083.22
Saskatchewan Forest Products	—
Other	2,436.42
Sawtimber — Licence Areas:	
Meadow Lake Sawmill	208,794.07
Saskatchewan Forest Products	—
Simpson Timber Company	799,301.55
Other	18,218.12
Sawtimber — Non-Licence Areas:	
Meadow Lake Sawmill	—
Saskatchewan Forest Products	307,212.34
Simpson Timber Company	—
Other	67,408.04
Other Products — Licence Areas:	
Meadow Lake Sawmill	—
Saskatchewan Forest Products	—
MacMillan Bloedel	82,682.56
L & M Wood Products	51,231.58
Other	19,376.98
Other Products — Non-Licence Areas:	
Meadow Lake Sawmill	—
Saskatchewan Forest Products	1,004,269.94
MacMillan Bloedel	1,972.07
L & M Wood Products	—
Other	46,483.45
Regeneration Fees — Licence Areas:	
Simpson Timber Company	—
Meadow Lake Sawmill	—
Other	10.62
Total for Dues, Fees and Royalties	$3,152,738.09

Licences and Permits

Sawmill	$ 2,231.00
Licences — Operating:	
Forest Management Licence Agreement	550.00
Forest Product Treating Plant	120.00
Wild Rice Term	8.00
Other	46.00
Grazing	106,055.86
Hay	12,704.17
Timber — With Dues	122,580.36
Timber — Free of Dues	304.00
Other	—
Peat and Sphagnum Moss	—
Wild Rice	294.00
Total for Licences and Permits	$ 244,893.39

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Table No. 5 Continued

Penalties and Interest		**Other**	
Waste of Merchantable Timber	$ 7,559.60	Fire Prevention Levy:	
Overcut Timber Dues	7,692.95	MacMillan Bloedel	$ 20,195.84
Timber Seizure Sales	124.18	Simpson Timber Company	–
Overcut Hay Dues	6,176.28	L & M Wood Products	3,377.66
Hay Seizure Sales	–	Other	–
Other	11,732.33	Ground Rental:	
Total for Penalties and Interest	$ 33,285.34	MacMillan Bloedel	4,733.40
		Simpson Timber Company	–
Sales and Services		L & M Wood Products	879.60
Timber	$ 191.25	Other	–
Other	114.14	Total for Other	$ 29,186.50
Total for Sales and Services	$ 305.39	Miscellaneous	70.00
		Grand Total for Forests	$3,460,478.71

Table No. 6 Reforestation and Distribution of Planting Stock – 1981

Tree Planting:		
Forestry Branch:		
Connell Creek	721,700	
McKenzie Burn	1,568,025	
Gem Lakes	1,649,075	
Chitek Lakes – Containers	387,581	
Timber Lost – Containers	175,264	
– Bareroot	15,000	
Terra Lake – Containers	45,267	
– Bareroot	251,650	
Experimental	492	
		4,814,054
Regions:		
Hudson Bay – Containers	260,215	
		260,215
Provincial and Federal Government Agencies	5,265,770	
Industrial Co-operators	2,536,578	
Church, School, Youth Groups	34,777	
Farm Woodlot Co-operators	6,190	
		7,843,315
Scarification:		
Forestry Branch	2 401 Hectares	

Table No. 7 Licence Sales

Licences	Cost of Licences	1981-82 Number Sold	1981-82 Dollar Revenue	1980-81 Number Sold	1980-81 Dollar Revenue	1979-80 Number Sold	1979-80 Dollar Revenue
Sport							
Resident	$ 5.00	178,361	$ 891,805	173,539	$ 867,695	178,372	$535,116
Non-Resident	15.00	15,733	235,995	16,274	244,110	19,413	194,130
One-Day	2.00	11,854	23,708	9,681	19,167	–	–
Total		205,948	$1,151,508*	199,494	$1,130,972*	197,785	$729,246*
Commercial							
Fish Dealer	$250.00	1	$ 250	1	$ 250	1	$ 250
Fish Processing Plant	25.00	1	25	1	25	1	25
Commercial Net	10.00	550	5,500	633	6,330	719	3,595
Franchise	10.00	1	10	1	10	1	5
Brine Shrimp Net	20.00	9	180	9	180	9	135
Bait Fish	20.00	30	600	38	760	29	435
Fish Farm							
Private	no chg.	1,698	–	2,097	–	2,274	–
Commercial	15.00	55	825	57	855	57	855
Total		2,345	$ 7,390	2,837	$ 8,410	3,091	$ 5,300
Domestic							
Domestic Net	$ 5.00	80	$ 400	304	$ 1,520	371	$ 742

*Includes vendor's commission

Table No. 8 Distribution of Fry, Fingerling and Adult Fish – 1981

Walleye Fry

Assiniboia Reservoir – 10 km east of Assiniboia	100,000
Atton's Lake -- 13 km N. and 3.2 km W. of Gallivan	100,000
Avonlea Reservoir – 7 km S.E. of Avonlea	100,000
Batka Lake – Duck Mountain Provincial Park	100,000
Barrier Lake – 10 km S.E. of McKague	200,000
Baxter Lake – 12 km N.E. of Hackett Lake	100,000
Blackstrap Reservoir – 6.5 km E. of Dundurn	200,000
Boundary Reservoir – 6.4 km S.W. of Estevan	500,000
Bronson Lake – 37 km N.W. of Paradise Hill	150,000
Cabri Reservoir – 3.2 km N. of Cabri	25,000
Cannington Lake – near Moose Mountain Provincial Park	200,000
Charron Lake – 13 km E. of Naicam	100,000
Delaronde Rearing Pond – Delaronde Lake	70,000
Dugout Lake – 12 km N.E. of Hackett Lake	150,000
Elbow Lake – 37 km S. of Armit	150,000
Emerald Lake – 19 km S.E. of Shell Lake	100,000
Fishing Lake, Big – 1.6 km W., 3.2 km S. of Kuroki	200,000
Fishing Lake, Little – 1.6 km W., 3.2 km S. of Kuroki	150,000
Good Spirit Lake – 19 km S.W. of Canora	500,000
Greenwater Lake – Greenwater Provincial Park	200,000
Hanson Lake – 19 km S. of Jan Lake	500,000
Herbert Reservoir – 5.6 km W. of Herbert Lake	100,000
Hirtz Lake – Meadow Lake Provincial Park	150,000
Humboldt Lake – 5 km S. of Humboldt	100,000
Ispuchaw Lake – Km 66, Hanson Lake Road	100,000
Kipabiskau Lake – 19 km E. of Pleasantdale	200,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Cycloid Lake)	15,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Eliason Island)	40,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond	5,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Sutherland Lake)	40,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Williams Lake)	50,000
Larson Lake – 1.6 km N.E. of Radville	100,000
Last Mountain Lake Rearing Pond	20,000
Lenore Lake South – 5 km N.W. of Lake Lenore (Town)	150,000
Little Amyot Lake – 10 km N.W. of Beauval	100,000
Little Loon Lake – 6.4 km E. of Glaslyn	100,000
Lonetree Lake – 21 km S.E. of Minton	100,000
Lovering Lake – 5 km S.W. of Chamberlain	100,000
Lucien Lake – ½ km W. of Middle Lake	100,000
Lucky Lake – 13 km S.W. of Keeley Lake	50,000
Martin's Lake – 21 km W. of Marcelin	100,000
McBride Lake – 19 km S.E. of Reserve	200,000
McLaren Lake – 21 km N.W. of Golden Prairie	100,000
McPhee Lake – East Entrance Gate, P.A. National Park	100,000
Meeting Lake – 40 km S.W. of Spiritwood	300,000
Meyers Lake – 9.6 km E., 1.6 km S. of Middle Lake	100,000
Midale Reservoir – 12 km S.W. of Midale	100,000
Morin Lake – 1 km W. of Victoire	200,000
Olson Lake – 16 km S. of Radville	50,000
Shannon Lake – 1.6 km N. of Reynaud	100,000
Shutte Lake – 18 km W. of Endeavour	100,000
Spirit Lake – 35 km S.E. of Armit	150,000
Summercove Reservoir – 13 km S.E. of Mankota	100,000
Summit Lake – 12 km E. of Piprell Lake	200,000
Thomson Lake – 10 km S. of Gravelbourg	200,000
Townsend Lake – 38 km S.E. of Armit	100,000
Upper Fishing Lake – Km 72, Hanson Lake Road	100,000
White Bear Lake – White Bear Indian Reserve	300,000
Willows (Old) Reservoir – 9.6 km E. of Assiniboia	50,000
Wolseley Reservoir – 1.6 km E., 3 km S. of Wolseley	50,000
Woody Lake – 41 km S. of Armit	100,000
Worthington Lake – 42 km N. of Paradise Hill	150,000
Total	8,465,000

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Table No. 8 Continued

Rainbow Trout Fingerlings

Armit Borrow Pit — 6.4 km E. of Armit	500
Atchison Lake — 5 km S. of Keeley Lake	5,000
Battle Creek — West Block, Cypress Hills	5,000
Baumann Reservoir — 5 km S.W. of Braddock	400
Bergren Creek — 26 km S.E. of Snowden	1,000
Berna Lake — Km 129.6, Highway 102	1,000
Buck Lake — 15 km N.E. of Chitek Lake	3,000
Camp Ten Lake, Km 1.6, Smoothstone Lake Road	4,000
Cleland Reservoir — 19 km N.W. of Rosetown	5,000
Conglomerate Creek — 7 km N.W. of Eastend	2,000
Cora Lake — 5 km E. of Km 100, Hanson Lake Road	1,000
Downton Lake — 5 km N.E. of La Ronge Townsite	3,800
Fairwell Creek — 23 km N.W. of Eastend	1,000
Feldspar Lake — Km 119, N. of La Ronge	4,000
Goodeve Reservoir — 1.6 km W. of Goodeve	300
Grid Lake — 3.2 km S. of Reynaud	1,000
Jade Lake — 8 km N.E. of Piprell Lake	3,500
Kincaid Reservoir — 4 km N.W. of Kincaid	3,000
Kit Lake — 14 km N.W. of Piprell Lake	6,000
Lorraine Lake — 3.2 km N.W. of Anglin Lake	3,000
Mackie Lake — 8 km S. of Lower Fishing Lake	500
Maistre Lake — West shore, Whiteswan Lake	800
Mekewap Lake — 46 km N. of La Ronge	10,000
Mike Lake — 9.6 km S. of Uranium City	2,000
Naniskak East Lake — Km 56.6 N. of La Ronge	1,800
Pipe Lake — 19 km N. of Chitek Lake	3,000
Piprell Lake — 56 km N.E. of Candle Lake	36,000
Polaris Lake — Moose Mountain Provincial Park	2,000
Poplar Ridge Lake — 19 km N.E. of Chitek Lake	3,000
Potts Lake — 11 km E. of Cudworth	2,600
Rainbow Lake — Km 98.4 N. of La Ronge	2,000
Redberry Lake — 8 km S.W. of Krydor	100
Road Lake — Km 110, Hanson Lake Road	1,500
Sealey Lake — Km 100, Hanson Lake Road	3,000
Shamrock Lake — 14 km W. of Beauval	4,000
Shannon Lake — Km 69, Hanson Lake Road	7,000
Shirley Lake — 21 km S. of Dore Lake	10,000
Singh Lake — 4.8 km S. of East Trout Lake	6,000
Ski Lodge Lake — 24 km N.E. of Meadow Lake	2,000
Snell Lake — 7 km N. of Hackett Lake	6,000
S.P.C. Pit "C" — 9.6 km S.W. of Estevan	5,000
Ted's Lake — 16 km N. of Hackett Lake	7,000
Terra Lake — 10 km N. of Hackett Lake	4,000
Waldheim Reservoir — Valley Regional Park, Waldheim	700
Whitebear Reservoir — 1.6 km N.W. of Whitebear	3,000
Wynyard Reservoir — 3.2 km S.W. of Wynyard	1,000
West Lake — Nr. Rapid River outlet of Lac la Ronge	1,200
Vivian Lake — 9.6 km W. of Greig Lake	14,000
Yonker Lake — 21 km S. of Marsden	1,500
Zeden Lake — Km 64, Hanson Lake Road	8,000
Total	202,200

Brook Trout Fingerlings

Althouse Lake — Km 68 N. of La Ronge	2,000
Armit River — 6.4 km E. of Armit	2,000
Atchison Lake — 4.8 km S. of Keeley Lake	1,000
Baumann Reservoir — 4.8 km S.W. of Braddock	100
Belanger Creek — 3.2 km S. of Maple Creek	1,000
Besant Creek — Besant Trans-Canada Campground	1,500
Boiler Creek — Cypress Hills Provincial Park	2,000
Dorothy Lake — Nr. Narrows of Little Bear Lake	2,000
English Creek — 24 km S. of Snowden	1,000
Grid Lake — 3.2 km S. of Reynaud	500
Italy Lake — Km 116, N. of La Ronge	2,000
Jackfish Creek — 8 km W. of Glaslyn	1,500
Junction Lake — junction of Highway 2 and Besnard Lake Road	2,000
Kinakin Creek — Woody Lake Road	2,000
Konuto Lake — 3.2 km S.E. of Denare Beach	5,000
Lars Creek — 27 km N. of Kinistino	2,000
Lussier Lake — Km 77 N. of La Ronge	2,000
Maistre Lake — West shore, Whiteswan Lake	800
Meeyomoot River — Crosses Highway 165, S. of La Ronge	2,000
Nipawin Lake — 1 km N. of Lower Fishing Lake	2,300
Nisbet Creek — Nr. Shell River, Nisbet Forest	800
Noeth Lake — 32 km N. of Paradise Hill	3,000
Opal Lake — 8 km N.E. of Piprell Lake	1,500
Oscar Creek — 10 km N.W. of Krydor	500
Poplar Ridge Lake — 19 km N.E. of Chitek Lake	1,000
Rainbow Lake — Km 98 N. of La Ronge	1,500
Ridge Lake — 15 km N.W. of Piprell Lake	1,500
Russell Creek — 3.2 km W. of Neville	2,000
Sand Lake — 4 km N.E. of Piprell Lake	2,000
Sealey Lake — Km 100, Highway 106	7,500
Shapytka Creek — 11 km N.W. of Gronlid	2,000
Smart's S.P.C. Mine Strip — 6.4 km W. of Estevan	1,000
Steep Creek — 30 km E. of Prince Albert	1,000
Toland Bay Lake — Near Toland Bay, Lac La Ronge	4,000
Tukwakisip Creek — 11 km S.W. of Keeley Lake	2,000
West Naniskak Lake — Km 56.6 N. of La Ronge	2,000
Total	68,000

Lake Trout Fingerlings

Constance Lake — 13 km S.W. of Mont Nebo	10,000
Jade Lake — 8 km N.E. of Piprell Lake	2,000
Morin Lake — 1 km W. of Victoire	20,000
Whelan Bay — 32 km N. of Candle Lake	30,000
Total	62,000

Splake Trout Fingerlings

Burtlein Lake — Km 98, Hanson Lake Road	3,000
Deer Lake — 16 km N.E. of Leoville	8,000
Doreen Lake — 40 km N.E. of Meadow Lake	7,000
East Lake — 3.2 km N.W. of Hackett Lake	10,000
Fern Lake — 5 km S. of Keeley Lake	39,000
Jahn's Mine Strip — 6.4 km W. of Roche Percee	3,000
Keskuchow Lake — 32 km N.E. of Meadow Lake	15,000
Little Raspberry Lake — Meadow Lake Provincial Park	15,000
Melville Reservoir — 5 km S.W. of Melville	8,000
Mitten Lake — Km 62.4, Hanson Lake Road	1,500
Mullock Lake — Km 63.7, N. of La Ronge	4,000
Pine Lake — Km 67, Hanson Lake Road	1,500
Potts Lake — 11 km E. of Cudworth	2,000
Ranger Lake — 2 km N.E. of Heritage Lake	3,000
Redberry Lake — 8 km S.W. of Krydor	100
Sapphire Lake — 8 km N.E. of Piprell Lake	1,600
Wynyard Reservoir — 3.2 km S.W. of Wynyard	1,000
Total	122,700

Table No. 8 Continued Next Page

Table No. 8 Continued

Northern Pike Adults

York Lake — 8 km S.W. of Yorkton	168
Total	168

Rainbow Trout Adults and Yearlings

Loch Leven Lake — Centre Block, Cypress Hills Provincial Park	1,100
Nesbit Creek — Nr. Shell River, Nesbit Forest	35
Total	1,135

Brook Trout Yearlings

Boiler Creek (Upper) — Cypress Hills Provincial Park	280

Walleye Eggs

La Ronge Rearing Pond (Cycloid Lake)	22,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Eliason Island)	58,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond — Km 40, N. of La Ronge	3,000
La Ronge Rearing Pond (Sutherland Lake)	17,000
Nelson Lake — 16 km S.W. of Lady Lake	25,000
Total	125,000

Whitefish Fry

Buffalo Narrows Rearing Ponds — East shore of Peter Pond Lake	200,000
Redberry Lake — 8 km S.W. of Krydor	835,000
Turtle Lake Rearing Ponds — Turtle Lake Area	90,000
Total	1,125,000

Kokanee Fingerlings

Constance Lake — 12.8 km S.W. of Mont Nebo	10,500
Zeden Lake — Km 64, Hanson Lake Road	9,500
Total	20,000

Perch Adults and Fingerlings

Bennet Lake — Moose Mountain Provincial Park	1,330
Condie Reservoir — 6.4 km N.W. of Regina	1,500
Moose Mountain Lake — 24 km N. of Stoughton	2,036
Parr Hill — 40 km S.E. of Reserve	1,350
Unnamed Lake	1,640
Total	7,856

Table No. 9 Commercial Bait Fish Production

Year	No. of Licences	No. of Licencees	Production (lbs.)	kg
1977-78	26	23	(77,015)	34 934
1978-79	25	24	(62,044)	28 143
1979-80	29	28	(32,741)	14 851
1980-81	38	36	(96,970)	43 985
1981-82	30	30	(55,975)	25 390

Table No. 10 Brine Shrimp Production

Year	No. of Licences	No. of Licencees	Production of Brine Shrimp and Eggs (lbs.)	kg
1977-78	1	1	(53,800)	24 404
1978-79	8	1	(47,826)	21 694
1979-80	9	1	(45,571)	20 671
1980-81	9	1	(4,955)	2 248
1981-82	9	1	(4,500)	2 041

Table No. 11 Aquaculture Licences and Stocking

Year	Number of Licences			Number of Fingerlings Stocked
	Private	Commercial	Total	
1977-78	1,918	57	1,975	625,000
1978-79	2,077	57	2,134	678,000
1979-80	2,274	57	2,331	800,000
1980-81	2,097	57	2,154	670,000
1981-82	1,698	55	1,753	588,000

Table No. 12 Commercial Fish Production and Value — DTRR Area

Species	1981-82 (Poundage)	1981-82 kilograms	1981-82 Dollar Lake Value	1980-81 (Poundage)	1980-81 kilograms	1980-81 Dollar Lake Value	1979-80 (Poundage)	1979-80 kilograms	1979-80 Dollar Lake Value
Whitefish	(558,311)	253 248	289,260.72	(743,095)	337 066	424,818.98	(803,662)	364 539	433,183.52
Walleye	(77,996)	35 379	49,780.15	(47,189)	21 405	57,551.16	(40,532)	18 385	44,533.85
Pike	(28,835)	13 079	8,301.04	(45,208)	20 506	23,494.33	(69,116)	31 351	31,829.76
Trout	(9,734)	4 415	14,389.50	(9,249)	4 195	13,798.50	(7,676)	3 482	9,516.25
Tullibee	(427,209)	193 780	37,237.19	(910,066)	412 803	69,292.89	(910,936)	413 198	61,942.52
Others*	(471,599)	213 916	48,508.81	(1,440,690)	653 493	122,238.48	(818,575)	371 303	87,277.17
Totals	(1,573,684)	713 817	447,477.41	(3,195,497)	1 449 468	711,194.34	(2,650,497)	1 202 258	668,283.07

*Suckers, carp, buffalofish

Table No. 13 Hunting Licence Sales

Hunting Licences	Cost of Licence	1981-82 Number Sold	Revenue
Saskatchewan Resident Game Bird	$ 5	47,770	$ 238,850
Canadian Resident Game Bird	25	3,737	93,425
Non-Canadian Resident Game Bird	50	3,774	188,700
Pheasant	3	6,289	18,867
Saskatchewan Resident Deer	15	68,929	1,033,935
Saskatchewan Resident Deer — Archery	15	1,325	19,875
Canadian Resident Deer	50	1,352	67,600
Non-Canadian Resident Deer	100	145	14,500
Mule Deer (Special)	20	4,328	86,560
Mule Deer — Archery	20	352	7,040
Saskatchewan Resident Moose (Regular)	20	10,331	206,620
Saskatchewan Resident Moose (Special)	20	3,026	60,520
Guided Moose	200	290	58,000
Saskatchewan Resident Elk	20	2,733	54,660
Elk (Special)	20	898	17,960
Saskatchewan Resident Bear	10	3,880	38,800
Saskatchewan Resident Second Bear	10	279	2,790
Canadian Resident Bear	50	29	1,450
Canadian Resident Second Bear	50	2	100
Non-Canadian Resident Bear	100	91	9,100
Non-Canadian Resident Second Bear	100	4	400
Saskatchewan Resident Woodland Caribou	20	175	3,500
Canadian Resident Woodland Caribou	100	3	300
Non-Canadian Resident Woodland Caribou	200	16	3,200
Saskatchewan Resident Barren-ground Caribou	10	114	1,140
Saskatchewan Resident Second Barren-ground Caribou	10	74	740
Antelope	20	2,395	47,900
Antelope — Archery	20	150	3,000
		162,491	$2,279,532

Table No. 14 Southern Pelt Production and Market Value

Species	Pelts 1980-81	Pelts 1981-82	Value 1980-81	Value 1981-82	Average Price 1980-81	Average Price 1981-82	Percent Change
Badger	1,937	2,445	$ 57,606.38	$ 75,159.30	$ 29.74	$ 30.74	+3
Bear	147	99	5,960.85	2,235.42	40.55	22.58	−44
Beaver	39,968	24,277	937,249.60	317,543.16	23.45	13.08	−44
Coyote	11,017	17,588	864,283.65	1,335,280.96	78.45	75.92	−3
Fisher	115	221	12,778.80	25,894.57	111.12	117.17	+5
Fox Cross	48	152	3,310.56	10,089.76	68.97	66.38	−4
Red	9,815	15,340	695,687.20	839,711.60	70.88	54.74	−23
Silver	16	47	1,056.00	6,254.76	66.00	133.08	+102
White	3	4	69.99	140.00	23.33	35.00	+50
Lynx	125	358	27,263.75	83,593.00	218.11	233.50	+7
Marten	96	169	2,376.96	5,364.06	24.76	31.74	+28
Mink	9,671	6,982	316,338.41	198,498.26	32.71	28.43	−13
Muskrat	219,743	58,897	1,142,663.60	119,560.91	5.20	2.03	−61
Otter	60	70	2,428.20	2,573.20	40.47	36.76	−10
Jack Rabbit	1,884	3,994	188.40	399.40	.10	.10	—
Raccoon	3,905	3,496	129,411.28	89,777.28	33.14	25.68	−23
Skunk	42	11	210.00	55.00	5.00	5.00	—
Squirrel	64,656	22,572	104,096.16	31,375.08	1.61	1.39	−14
Weasel	7,633	4,723	11,449.50	9,257.08	1.50	1.96	+31
Wild Cat	12	7	1,560.00	1,330.00	130.00	190.00	+46
Wolf (Timber)	68	43	6,311.76	3,741.00	92.82	87.00	−6
Wolverine	—	3	—	390.00	185.00	130.00	−30
Total	370,961	161,498	$4,322,301.47	$3,158,223.80	—	—	−27

Table No. 15 Trapper Licence Sales

	1981-82 Licence Cost	1981-82 No. Sold	1981-82 Revenue	1980-81 Licence Cost	1980-81 No. Sold	1980-81 Revenue	1979-80 Licence Cost	1979-80 No. Sold	1979-80 Revenue
Northern Fur	$5	3,224	$ 16,120	$5	4,610	$ 23,050	$2	3,303	$ 6,606
Southern Fur	5	17,786	88,930	5	19,166	95,830	2	22,805	45,610
Total		21,010	$105,050		23,776	$118,880		26,108	$52,216

Table No. 16 Visitors Entering Provincial Parks 1975-81

Park	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
The Battlefords	181,524	220,648	308,900	255,722	279,560	209,364	211,428
Buffalo Pound	154,340	231,380	156,756	192,664	166,024	153,548	177,892
Cypress Hills	240,552	241,500	255,148	222,256	226,552	258,316	319,172
Danielson	41,712	58,268	117,700	129,608	161,944	121,932	143,408
Douglas	51,772	49,372	43,472	48,016	49,600	74,740	94,500
Duck Mountain	377,044	393,388	368,860	384,300	463,716	356,792	290,792
Echo Valley	430,204	369,356	203,632	333,472	409,868	322,176	372,648
Good Spirit Lake	95,964*	117,664	103,900	141,264	188,588	128,496	126,272
Greenwater	175,368	193,420	154,636	158,192	163,440	149,972	114,720
Katepwa Point	—	—	—	—	57,512	29,428	26,544
Meadow Lake	286,968	361,496	389,384	356,344	300,548	302,104	441,464
Moose Mountain	590,232	674,988	629,560	639,116	583,724	643,428	600,364
Nipawin	40,184	70,928	22,744	63,920	48,092	47,592	139,740
Pike Lake	227,224	236,592	184,352	226,024	164,628	178,052	188,420
Rowan's Ravine	119,256	137,424	161,396	172,196	111,676	101,344	108,780
Saskatchewan Landing	142,588	164,972	131,196	154,352	166,316	211,972	228,576
Total	3,154,932	3,521,396	3,231,636	3,525,604	3,540,588	3,289,256	3,584,720
% Change Yearly	+8.6%	+11.6%	−8.2%	+9.1%	+.4%	−7.1%	+8.2%

Table No. 17 Visitors to Saskatchewan Government Information Centres

Year	Total Registered Vehicles	Total Number of Persons
1976	24,275	70,389
1977	11,532	33,433
1978	17,504	50,762
1979	31,342	90,900
1980	36,155	104,850
1981	32,376	93,890

Table No. 18 Accommodation Rating Statistical Report

	1981	1980
Hotels/Motels		
Total Number	871	720
No. rated	428	422
No. to be rated	39	25
Refusals	404	273
No. not approved	0	0
Seasonal Establishments		
Total Number	305	318
No. approved	141	204
No. to be rated	6	27
No. not approved	5	39
Refusals	28	48
Provisional	16	0
Not rated	109	0

Table No. 19 Summary of Grants

Type of Grant	Number	Total Amount
Regional Parks Program (Capital)	88	$1,448,226.66
Regional Park Maintenance	78	514,563.34
Tourism Industry		
Information Centres	28	18,450.00
Regional Tourism Development Program	7	170,000.00
Farm Vacations Association	1	11,800.00
Northern Outfitters	18	7,500.00
Total		$2,170,540.00

Table No. 20 Regional Operations

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	
Convictions					
Wildlife	893	735	851	948	
Fisheries	476	465	798	585	
Parks	223	224	116	205	
Litter Control				13	
Fines					
Wildlife	$50,866	$43,325	$55,907	$69,262	
Fisheries	14,203	16,200	35,225	28,586	(Sport – 27,741 Commercial – 845)
Litter Control				790	
Parks	8,715	9,890	5,001	11,136	
Evictions from Parks	111	159	301	272	
Vandalism Replacement Costs	$15,000	$22,600	$25,575	$30,408	